THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 181

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

REBELS WIN THEIR POINT IN BOLIVIA

Capture of La Paz Forces Flight of Dr. Siles, Resigned President

REBELS EXECUTE COUP ABOVE CITY

Insurrection to Uphold the Constitution Apparently Meets With Success

AREQUIPA, Peru (AP)—Additional revolting troops in Bolivia, staging a brilliant military action on the heights above the city of La Paz, were believed here June 28 to have ended the Bolivian insurrectionary movement in virtual victory.

Information from La Paz, said Dr. Hernando Siles, president-resigned, against whom the revolt has been directed, has taken refuge in the quarters of the Papal Nuncio.

While there has been no direct communication with La Paz since 12:30 p. m., June 27, it was believed here that the military directorate appointed by the revolting chiefs at Oruro would take charge of the Government, and that actual fighting probably is ended.

Bautista Saavedra, former Bolivian President, refused to comment on reports current here that he had been called back to La Paz in connection with the political situation. In Antofagasta, Chile, it was said Col. Julio Sanjines, "a friend of Chile," was the choice of the military leaders for President.

The third infantry regiment, the aviation military school cadets, a heavy artillery regiment, and the "Abllivian" regiment at Viacha, important garrison point outside La Paz, revolted early June 27, and proceeded to the "Alto de la Paz," or heights above the capital city, which is situated in a valley 10,000 feet above sea level.

From this excellent strategic position at 10 a. m. an ultimatum was sent the government forces still holding out in the city, giving them two hours to capitulate, and threatening bombardment of the city if demands were not complied with. At exactly 12:30 p. m. telegraph service with La Paz was interrupted.

Many hours later there came the sparse information by way of Fort Huaqui, where a neutral cavalry regiment was stationed, indicating that the movement had succeeded.

It appeared that the trouble had its beginning in failure of President Siles to convoke a general election. Military elements, believing Dr. Siles intended to remain indefinitely as President, led subsequently to a notice being sent him April 26 by the Military League for the Fatherland stating that they had decided to back the Constitution if he thought to violate it.

It is said that Dr. Siles was impressed by the note and resigned his post, leaving power in the hands of the cabinet under the name "Council of State" with whom he connived at reelection. Opposition rapidly developed.

Meanwhile the Oruro garrison chiefs revolted, and the insurgent movement, everywhere successful, spread to other cities.

With appointment of a military directorate at Oruro a provisional Government is believed to have been established which will function until elections can be called and the country restored to a normal constitutional basis.

Trade Commission Ends Power Hearing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission ended its hearings for the season on the very threshold of what it has been trying to discover—a connection between the General Electric Company and the Electric Bond & Share Company, which, if established, would disclose the greatest power trust in the history of the nation, with the Morgan interest at the apex.

During the last hearing before the commission the control of Electric Bond & Share by General Electric was shown to be even closer than it was previous to the declaration by General Electric that it had divested itself of this control.

Subsequent to charges made by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, in 1925 that General Electric and Electric Bond & Share had combined to form a giant power trust, the former of these two corporations announced it had divested itself of interest in the latter by the formation of the Electric Bond & Securities Corporation, the stock of which was held by its stockholders, but the control of which was relinquished.

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Sorbonne Sets Record for Bachelor's Degree

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

CANDIDATES for Bachelor's degree at the Sorbonne number 15,250. This is a record for the great Paris university and is 1000 more than last year.

Banker Thinks Too Much Lent on Collateral

Tells New England Group Tendency Is to Neglect Size of Balances

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—A tendency since 1927 for banks in small New England cities to take on collateral loans of an unwarranted amount was criticized, June 28, by Frederic H. Curtiss, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. He spoke before the New England Bankers' Association.

Bankers of the six states opened the seventeenth annual convention here June 27 with 500 delegates attending. The keynote address was given by Mr. Curtiss, presiding officer.

"From 1927 up to date," he said, "there has been a steadily increasing volume of collateral loans carried by our banks here in New England. While this increase in demand has come to some extent from the increase of deposits of our banks during that period, an important factor has been the lack of demand for commercial loans.

"We have seen a tendency during this period for the banks outside the larger cities to take on collateral loans for their customers or for local people beyond an extent to which they were really warranted in doing so.

"This situation has been aggravated by the desire on the part of a bank's customers to take advantage of rights on securities already held and if the loan was against good collateral, properly margined, bankers felt it their duty to grant this accommodation, irrespective of the balances that customers carried.

"I think that this is a feature of your banking business which would be worthy of more careful consideration."

The late W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was eulogized by the speaker.

John F. Tufts of Watertown, Mass., was elected president of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association and John G. Loomis, New Britain, Conn., of the Connecticut Bankers' Association.

London-to-Chicago Service Forecast by Air Minister

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Opening of air service between England and America via the Greenland route within two years was foreshadowed by Lord Thomson, Air Minister, addressing the Imperial Press Conference here June 28.

Lord Thomson said he could not foresee that it would ever be a commercial proposition to fly the Atlantic from east to west in an airplane but another route was now being studied, namely, Faroe Islands, Greenland, northern Canada to Montreal and Chicago. He believed something practical would evolve within two years.

"If I were not filled with the hope that civil aviation would be put on a commercial footing I would not stand for payment of subsidies to private companies," he added. "I believe within 10 years there will be a marked transformation in the situation. Apart from efficiency it is essential that Britain should have air routes of the most complete and up-to-date description linking the Mother Country to all parts of the Empire. I hope to see a line through Cairo to the Cape next year."

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, who arrived from Canada June 28 for the purpose of addressing the British Polar Congress, said he considered the British arctic air route expedition going to Greenland next month extremely important. Over that route there was not a single jump of more than 300 miles, which would enable an airplane to pick up fuel at economic intervals and so carry a maximum pay load.

PLANE ENGINE FAILURES LAID TO BAD VALVES

Bureau of Standards Worker Speaks at Testing Group Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The largest percentage of airplane engine failures investigated by the United States Bureau of Standards has been due to valve and valve spring defects, Thomas T. Neill, of Washington, D. C., assistant engineer of the bureau, told members of the American Society for Testing Materials, in session here June 27.

"Most of the engines submitted to the bureau," said Mr. Neill, "have passed the tests made mandatory by the Government several years ago, and this improvement has been accompanied by a gradual increasing of the rigidity of the tests.

"The test work of the government agency has resulted in the building of improved commercial engines, helping them to create public confidence in the industry."

Paint manufacturers were advised to emphasize the slogan "clean the surface" as much as "save the surface," during a symposium devoted to discussion of paints and its properties.

In a joint paper, submitted by G. F. Stutz Jr. and G. S. Haslam, both of Palmerton, Pa., research engineers for the New Jersey Zinc Company, tests were described involving paint opacity, resistance to tinting effect, concentration, and "brightness-thickness."

These were cited as factors in the problem of developing standards for paint manufacture which would make the covering of old surfaces with new paint an almost mathematical certainty.

That textiles may be tested for their suitability for summer or winter wear, through means of a recently developed machine, was the declaration of Ephraim Freedman, of New York, in addressing the society. The apparatus, he said, was developed in the laboratories of the physics department of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

It is designed to test the thermal insulation of fabrics, and of their ability to protect the wearer from heat, cold and wind. This is done by subjecting the fabric to the conditions encountered in actual use.

The machine consists of a calorimeter which is heated to body temperature. The material under test is wrapped about the calorimeter and then hung in a wind tunnel. It is then subjected to freezing and high temperatures and wind velocities up to 25 miles per hour.

The amount of electricity needed to keep the calorimeter at body temperature under the various conditions indicates the ability of the textile to withstand changes in temperature and wind.

Free Music Course Given for Children

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The question of "What to do in vacation?" the problem of many a city child released from school, is being answered by a large musical instrument house here which offers a six-week "cruise through the land of music."

The course is free of charge, the store recognizing that some day it may benefit by the interest in music it is striving to awaken in the youngsters.

Class lessons in harmony and music appreciation are to be given and the children are to be introduced to the instruments, learning about the rare old violins made in Cremona, how the haut-bois came to be known as the oboe and interesting facts about the drum family. Preparation has been made for attendance of hundreds of children.

PLANE DRONES ON TOWARD RECORD

CHICAGO (AP)—The City of Chicago piloted by the Hunter brothers, John and Kenneth, still droned over Sky Harbor airport at 10:40 a. m. (C. D. T.), June 28, having passed its 402d hour in the air. The Hunters need to remain aloft 19 hours to break the world's nonstop refueling record of 420h. 21m. 30s., now held by the St. Louis Robin.

Britain Wants People of Malta to Work Out Their Own Destiny

BY RADIO FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Drummond Shiels, colonial undersecretary, in explaining the British Government's attitude toward the situation in Malta in the House of Commons June 26, said suspension of the Constitution in that island had been decided upon with much reluctance and in the hope that it would not need to be of long duration.

The British Government, he also said, was anxious that the Maltese people should have an opportunity to work out their own destiny and did not wish to intervene between local parties, but had been compelled to take action owing to intervention from outside. He emphasized that the issue was not really religious but domestic.

Dr. Shiels' statement was made in winding up the debate in which Isaac Foot, Liberal, had spoken with much warmth and indignation against the action taken by the Vatican in interfering with Malta elections.

"We should give all British citizens throughout the world," Mr. Foot declared, "what we demand as citizens in London, the right to go freely to the polling booth." Mr. Foot was supported in more moderate terms by Leopold Amery, former Conservative Colonial Secretary, who cordially approved the action the British Labor Government has taken.

Sir James Reynolds, another Conservative, on the other hand, defended the Vatican from a Roman Catholic viewpoint. It had been a great shock, Sir James admitted, even to those of his faith, to hear of the interdict issued in connection with the elections.

Malta, however, was entirely a Roman Catholic country, he said, and it had come about that the clerical authorities there were of the definite opinion that Lord Strickland, Prime Minister of Malta, was seeking to destroy the Roman Catholic Church in Malta. The situation, he added, had arisen out of misunderstandings and personalities and its difficulties might easily be surmounted.

Little Entente Plans Treaties of Trade With Neighbor States

Economic Conditions in Central Europe, and Agricultural Crisis, Said to Render a Cartel Necessary to Control Wheat Prices

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Hearty support for the general European tendency toward better economic collaboration is pledged in an official communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente now in conference at Strbske Pleso.

At the same time it is clear that the ministers envisage the possibility of forming a single economic unit based on the Danube River, in which Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and possibly Poland and Greece would be included. The method of developing this idea seems to be, first to conclude favorable commercial treaties between the three little Entente states themselves, then offer more or less similar terms to the remaining neighbor states upon certain conditions, central European economic conditions, particularly the agricultural crisis, making this essential.

Rumania and Hungary with their large stocks of wheat unsold from past harvests cannot compete with United States, Canadian and Argentine wheat. Hence some form of cartel controlling prices appears to be essential in a restricted but guaranteed central European market.

Many technical difficulties stand in the way of such development and it is interesting to note that the ministers are of the opinion that the most favored nation clauses in trade treaties may have to be abandoned as one of the early steps in the movement of general economic coöperation.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, as chairman, declared the present Little Entente conference the most successful, declaring the Little Entente in its opposition to negativism, defeatism and all political adventuresomeness was a stepping-stone to European peace.

Big Harvest Prospect Reported in Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Ion Mihalache, Minister of Agriculture, reports that due to the improved methods of cultivation this year's crop in Rumania promises to be double the bumper one harvested last year although the locust pest in Dobrudja is still menacing, requiring a big increase in fighting forces while a new attack has been made in the Galatz region.

On the other hand the economic crisis throughout the country is growing in vigor and King Carol called a three-hour council of ministers on June 26 to search for a solution of the gravest financial situation since the World War with an empty treasury and unpaid pay rolls. It is announced that the French financial controller, Charles Rist, is returning. The cause of the crisis is the extremely low prices of farm and petroleum products. Juliu Maniu's famous democratic local administration law is undergoing modification owing to lack of funds which has prevented its application.

King Carol is said to be facing the situation in a businesslike manner. Many circles favor relaxing the brake on currency by one-half thus doubling the prices of products and permitting debtors to face their obligations.

EMBARGO FACES APPLE GROWERS IN NEW ENGLAND

Great Britain Makes Move to Protect Its Orchards Against Pest

Great Britain's quarantine on the poorer grades of apples coming from the United States will not measurably affect the export of apples to England, said state and federal agricultural authorities in Boston. The quarantine, to go into effect July 7 as a precautionary measure against introduction of the fruit fly, was disclosed in an official memorandum from the State Department in Washington.

This precaution on the part of Great Britain, it was said, does not place a bar on apples raised in the United States, but is merely aimed to draw a tighter line on inspection. Inspection rules now provide that an apple dealer may have his fruit inspected at his own cost, they said, but it is not compulsory. The British quarantine will make careful inspection compulsory because a certificate of inspection will be required from federal authorities before second and third-rate apples can be shipped.

Agricultural officials said that they expected added information from England on June 30 and would then be able to tell what course of action

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Defense Problems Are Considered by Italian Ministers

ROME (AP)—The Council of Ministers, with Premier Mussolini presiding, took up national defense problems June 28 and issued a statement saying the action was taken because of France's preparations for fortifying its Italian frontier.

"Several problems inherent to the national defense," were taken up, according to the official communication.

In order to raise more money for defense, the ministers on the Duce's recommendation decided to raise the tax on exchange transactions and to work out a method of exacting the taxes from firms affected by it.

In this way, the statement said, it will be possible to increase the budgets of the armed forces of Italy by 500,000 lire (more than $26,000,000) at the beginning of the 1930-'31 fiscal year and with the sum for later years to be determined.

For the next year the army will receive 300,000,000 lire more, the navy 100,000,000, aviation 80,000,000, and the black shirt militia 20,000,000 for equipping and arming.

The Ministers estimated that the increased taxation would yield also 15,000,000 lire more for agricultural work in the colonies, 20,000,000 for public works in Sardinia, 40,000,000 for a straight line railroad from Bologna to Florence, 30,000,000 for rural credits and 100,000,000 lire for relief of winter unemployment.

FRENCH WOMEN GAIN RIGHT IN TRIBUNALS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Senate, which has shown itself consistently opposed to woman suffrage, has taken a step toward recognizing equal rights by approving the proposal of Louis Martin to grant business women the right to sit on commercial tribunals.

The Senate has also approved ratification of the convention concerning the method of fixing a minimum wage, adopted by the International Labor Conference.

BOSTON WAVES 'AU REVOIR' TO ADMIRAL BYRD

Conqueror of Poles Goes to New York Following Great Reception

At midnight, June 27, Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd took a train back to New York from Boston, feeling rather like the little boy who must rub his eyes and look hard to make sure that a great day in his life has been real.

In the morning he had come home, with some of his expedition mates, to Boston to receive the welcome home of the city and State. He rode through a more pictorial, spontaneous and tumultuous pageant of welcome than has ever been given a man in Boston; the nearest comparison is the return of Dewey from Manila Bay, and it must not be forgotten that, in those days, people had not yet learned to fling down ticker tape out of tall buildings, and sound powerful sirens and crowd streets by tens upon tens of thousands to make only a little narrow lane for shining automobiles to pass through.

Last night, at the banquet given Byrd by the city of Boston, with its chief executive, James M. Curley, as host, the Rear Admiral said, quite simply, that he had no words to say what the day had meant to him, with the sight of so many people giving him such a cordial expression of good will. But he must say that he accepted it as not intended purely for him, but as a tribute through him to the valiant companions without whom, of course, there would have been no occasion to notice him.

In the history of such affairs in the city there has been no dinner to a public hero which had such an atmosphere of simplicity and sheer

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Government Acts on Wool Monopoly

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Government struck on June 27 to end what it charges is a wool monopoly maintained by the Wool Institute.

Federal Judge Grubb of Alabama, sitting in the New York jurisdiction, enjoined the institute and its 138 members from continuing violations of the Sherman Antitrust Law, on complaint of government counsel that participants in the Wool Institute reported to it before every sales season on the subject of prices and "agreed to maintain schedules without deviation, thus eliminating all price competition."

Members of the Wool Institute control most of the nation's supply of woolen yarns and cloths, according to the complaint filed by the Government.

BELGIANS OPPOSE AMERICAN TARIFF

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Belgian export committee, composed partly of officials and partly of industrialists, at a meeting June 25 unanimously deplored harmful effects of the new United States tariff which, it was declared, would have serious results on Belgium's trade balance.

The committee requests the Foreign Minister to protest in the most vigorous manner possible to Washington with a view to obtaining revision of the scale of duties and will meet again as soon as a reply is forthcoming.

SOUTHERN CROSS WRITES HISTORY IN AIR EXPLOITS

Suitable Place in Museum Sought for Airplane of Major Kingsford-Smith

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—What a great greyhound of the sea, like the Bremen or the Europa or the Majestic or the Berengaria, is to her master, so is the great tri-motored Fokker airplane Southern Cross, to her captain, Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith. And something more, perhaps, for to Major Kingsford-Smith, the Southern Cross is affectionately "The Old Girl."

Together they have adventured mightily, and in the two years that she was not Major Kingsford-Smith's, she was making epic sorties with Sir Hubert Wilkins over the ice-bound wastes of the roof of the world. And now, since she made off at dawn of June 24 from "the velvet strand" of Fort Marnock, Ire., to leap the hazards of the north Atlantic in 46½ hours, she has blazed an epochal 73,000-mile trail across the two great oceans of the world and parts of the Indian Ocean.

On his second day in New York the famous flier was frankly weary of the acclaim that has welcomed his arrival here and at his suite in the Hotel Roosevelt in a brief interim between luncheon speeches and departure for Schenectady, he was appealing to his aides to "try to ward some of them off, will you?"

Story of Achievements

It was to one of these aides that he delegated the recounting of the career of his beloved airship, slipping in a brief phrase now and then while he opened telegrams of congratulation, issued orders, and accomplished countless other details of arrangements.

The Southern Cross began her famous career five years ago, when she was built by the Fokker Company at Hasbrouck Heights to serve on the Wilkins expedition to the north pole. That makes her the second oldest trimotor airplane in the world, the pioneer being the Josephine Ford of Byrd expedition fame, which Floyd Bennett piloted and which now muses on its deeds in the Ford Museum at Dearborn, Mich.

Back in Seattle after the Alaska expedition, the fuselage was repaired and the Southern Cross was reassembled with the original motors and wings. So, although there has been an attempt to confuse her individuality now as being a composite of two wrecked machines that belonged to Sir Hubert, this is pure hearsay. Major Kingsford-Smith will tell you in no uncertain terms that she is exactly "the Old Girl" she always was.

When Major Kingsford-Smith bought her on the west coast, she had been showing what she could do in 45-hour endurance tests. That was in 1927, and her engines have never failed since in all the world-circling trek. When she took her famous pilot from Oakland, Calif., safely through the 7400 miles of storms and head winds and tropical rainstorms of the Pacific Ocean to Australia in 1928, the achievement was called "the finest yet recorded in the history of aviation."

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Spain Supports Fundamentals of Briand Plan

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

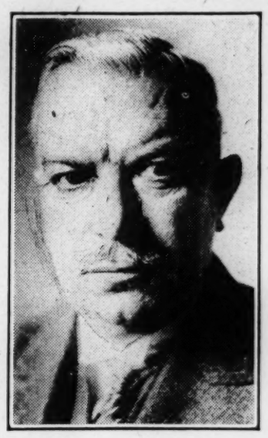
PARIS—The first formal written reply to the Briand questionnaire on a European federal union issued May 15 to be received at the Foreign Office is that of Spain. It is entirely favorable to the general terms of the proposal.

The only qualifications made by the Spanish Government arise from its membership in the League of Nations and cultural bonds which connect it with South American republics. The Spanish note expressly requires that the federal union shall not limit or alter the wider sphere of activity in the League nor be characterized by any spirit of exclusiveness toward Latin-American countries.

These qualifications are not considered in any way opposed to the plan outlined in the Briand memorandum since both points raised by Spain are stressed in the original questionnaire.

Denmark and Finland have also given rather definite indication concerning their attitude toward the federation project, but Spain's is the first complete formal response. The note is of about 100 words. It was handed to the French Ambassador at Madrid, and forwarded by him to the Quai d'Orsay.

Takes Post as Reich Minister of Finances



© Henry Miller

DR. HERMANN DIETRICH

New Reich Tax Plan Defended by Chancellor

'Saving' Is Keynote of Labor Minister's Speech in Reichstag

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The governments of all countries are confronted today by most exceptional tasks arising from unusual economic conditions, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Chancellor, declared in an address before the Federal Council June 28 in which he defended the Government's new tax proposals.

Nobody can tell today, he said, whether the present economic depression is a passing phase or whether it is leading to a structural change in the economic conditions of the world. Prices of raw materials are falling and many have now reached the pre-war level. Money is gradually returning to its pre-war purchasing power.

That country will suffer most, Dr. Hermann Dietrich, new Minister of Finance, later stated, which resists this development most. In order to fight unemployment three things are necessary, Herr Dietrich declared. One is bringing order into public finances; two, a revival of Germany's ability to compete on the world market; and three, procuring work for the unemployed.

The Chancellor over and over again emphasized in his speech the urgent need of straightening out the budget which had been thrown out of balance by the unexpected high rate of unemployment without, however, in doing so, making fresh debts. The Reich must break with the system of past years. Every delay in bringing order into finances will lead to a greater deficit, he said. The Chancellor alluded in this connection to future international financial negotiations similar to the Reparations Conference in Paris. If Germany does not stabilize its finances now, it will not be able to take a firm stand at such a conference, he said. This remark aroused considerable attention.

The German people, the Chancellor continued, must realize that they are wholly responsible for their own financial administration now that the Young plan is in force and this dearly bought liberty must not be endangered.

The Government's tax plan contains a special tax on state officials of 2½ per cent of their income, an additional tax of 5 per cent on the tax amount of all earning more than $2000 annually and a special bachelor tax which may amount to 1 per cent of the total income. The Reich, moreover, promises to cut its expenses by 100,000,000 marks. The total budget of the Reich amounts to about 11,500,000,000 marks but the Minister of Finances declared that nine-tenths of this sum consists of items which cannot be lowered.

The Reich finally promises to revise the system of making payments to federal states. The Reich intends to give out orders for public work but only to firms who are willing to lower prices.

"Save" was the keynote of a speech on June 28 by Adam Stegerwald, Minister of Labor, in the Reichstag. Saving, cutting prices, lowering wages were the three remedies he proposed for stimulating industry and overcoming unemployment. Every word that Herr Stegerwald said about saving was endorsement of Parker Gilbert's many warnings.

"During past years we have lived above our income both in business as

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46,000 British Girls Are Trained in Centers for Home Employment

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEAMINGTON, Eng. — Forty-six thousand girls have passed through the day domestic training centers established in this country by the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, said Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, when she opened Newbold Beeches, the first residential domestic training center for unemployed girls in Britain, June 27.

Miss Bondfield appealed to mistresses to remember it takes two to make a happy household. "You cannot go back to the pre-war attitude, and those who try to return to the patriarchal system must recognize they are beating their heads against a stone wall."

Miss Bondfield gave the viewpoint of the girl who has been in industry for seven or eight years, working about 48 hours a week, with Saturday afternoon and Sunday off, and leisure time not interfered with. In domestic service, that freedom, she said, from the very nature of the work, must be entirely changed. The girl probably has no companion, she continued, and is expected to change her whole attitude as well as environment and social habits. "At Newbold Beeches," she said, "we are trying to create a home so that after they have gone to situations, the girls may be able to keep in touch with friends they have made here."

She appealed to trainees to show a little "backbone" in fighting to overcome loneliness in new work. "If you will try to stick it out," she said, "you will have done one of the great things in life by winning a moral victory over a weakness."

SLASH IN FUND FAILS TO HALT HOOVERBOARD

President Promises Private Aid as Senate Cuts Law Group Figure

COMMISSION AGREES TO CONTINUE WORK

Executive Insists on Inquiry Continuance Despite Refusal of Money

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover will see to it that the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement receives from private sources the funds which Congress refuses to vouchsafe.

This was the announcement made at the White House just after the Senate, by a vote of 35 to 30, had reduced the commission's $250,000 appropriation to $50,000, added to the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation, amounting to about $80,000, and had further ordered the commission to scrap all activities but the prohibition survey.

In one of the sharpest statements yet issued by President Hoover in his dealings with the recalcitrant Congress, he announced his certainty that the funds would be forthcoming from "private subscription" which the Senate refused to appropriate, and declared:

"I cannot abandon the question for one moment or allow the work of the commission to cease."

Plan Believed Possible

General agreement that Mr. Hoover will be able to carry out his pledge was expressed here. He put the sum necessary for the work at $100,000 and did not say from what sources it would be raised. The peculiar circumstances under which the commission was originally created put it under the President's jurisdiction, and it is believed that his proposal for private assistance can be carried out without interference by the Senate.

President Hoover declared that a tremendous growth of lawlessness has occurred in the nation in a class of crimes not connected with prohibition. He pointed out that the restricted sum voted by the Senate would bar the Wickersham commission from investigation of this phase of lawlessness. In the last two years, he said, the federal prison population has jumped by 5600 compared with an increase of only 1300 in the two prior years, and he said that 70 per cent of the increase was due to crimes apart from prohibition. Mr. Hoover said the same great increase existed in state prisons. The situation made the commission's study of non-prohibition crimes of "vital importance," he declared.

Mr. Hoover said the 11 members of the Wickersham commission were serving as volunteers, without salary. He said the commission, under his plan, would set up a separate division to take charge of the non-prohibition section of the work financed by private funds. In some quarters it was asserted Mr. Hoover would finance, or help finance this work from his own pocket.

Mr. Hoover's "commission on recent economic changes" was financed privately, it is recalled.

House May Alter Sum

There is still a possibility that the $50,000 voted by the Senate for a limited prohibition survey will be altered when the matter comes to the House. The House originally considered granting the full $250,000, but later struck the item off entirely on a point of order, on the ground that it was destined for an object not previously authorized by law. The House can suspend its rules by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Hoover's move, even though it continues the full work of the commission, is likely to prejudice the Senate still further against that body, it is believed here, and may make final action on its reports difficult, when it comes time to translate its findings into legislation.

A survey of Mr. Hoover's public references to the commission shows that he has consistently insisted that its work is broader than the single field of prohibition law enforcement.

The three ballots which finally resulted in the defeat of the $250,000 appropriation were exceedingly close. The first vote was 30 to 29 in favor of the Jones amendment, which would have restored the full $250,000 to the appropriation bill. Twenty-six Republicans and four Democrats voted with Mr. Jones; and 19 Democrats, nine Republicans and one Farmer-Labor voted with Mr. Glass against him.

An uproar followed the first ballot. Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who had entered too late to vote, moved a reconsideration, and on the Overman motion a single vote again carried the decision, this time to the Glass camp, with 33 yeas and 32 nays. Bronson M. Cutting (R.), Senator from New Mexico and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon switched from the Glass to the Jones side, but this defection was made up by addition of other votes to the Glass group and the failure of Daniel O. Hastings (R.), of Delaware, and Tom Connally (D.), Senator from Texas, to continue their support of the Jones party. If either of these two senators, who abstained from voting, had continued with the Jones party, a tie would have ensued, with the Vice-President casting the deciding vote with the Administration.

The third and final vote, defeating the Jones amendment, was 35 to 30.

Mr. Cutting, who had previously switched from the Glass to the Jones camp, now switched back to the Glass group.

The vote:

Against:

Democrats—Ashurst, Black, Brock, Broussard, Caraway, Copeland, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hayden, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Ransdell, Steck, Swanson, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.).

Republicans — Bingham, Blaine, Brookhart, Cutting, Dale, Johnson LaFollette, Metcalf, Moses, Phipps, Sullivan.

Total—35.

For:

Republicans—Borah, Capper, Couzens, Deneen, Fess, Glenn, Goldsborough, Hale, Hatfield, Hebert, Howell, Jones, Kean, McCulloch, McNary, Norris, Patterson, Pine, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion Shortridge, Steiwer, Thomas (Idaho), Townsend, Vandenberg, Watson.

Democrats—Barkley, Dill, Sheppard.

Total—30.

The Senate, which only a few days before had passed the tariff and veterans' relief bills adding billions to the nation's budget, by this vote upheld the contention of Mr. Glass that the Wickersham commission had been "extravagant" in spending two-thirds of its original appropriation without bringing in a final report.

The Wickersham commission has divided its work into 11 subdivisions, of which one deals with prohibition. The other 10 groups that would be scrapped by the Senate action unless the President intervenes follow:

None of Reports Ready

Studies of police; prosecution; courts; penal institutions; probation and parole; cost of crime; causes of crime; juvenile delinquency; criminal justice and the foreign-born; lawlessness of government officers (third degree methods); and crime statistics.

At the commission's offices it was said that reports on none of these 10 studies are ready and that unless additional funds are available the work of experts for over a year will be scrapped.

The President's statement follows:

I note that the appropriation requested by the law enforcement commission for its work outside of prohibition has failed in the Senate. This deleted part of the appropriation is that devoted to investigation into the cause and remedy for crime in general and for the determination of the reforms needed in our judicial and administrative machinery.

As a mater of fact, the enforcement of any one criminal law necessarily involves the machinery by which all criminal laws are enforced, and the country is concerned over the cause of increasing crime in general.

Nothing indicates the situation better than the fact that in the last two years there was an increase of persons in federal prisons for serious offenses from 8400 to over 13,000, whereas in the previous two years the increase was from 7100 to 8400—in other words, an increase of 1300 in the first period and an increase of 5600 in the last period. Seventy per cent of these prisoners are for other crimes than those arising out of prohibition. Our state prisons show about the same story.

Work Is Important

There can be no doubt that the more vigorous enforcement of the law has had something to do with the federal situation. What the causes and remedies are in respect to these 70 per cent is of vital importance.

With growing crime of all kinds and with insistent recommendations from every bar association and public body concerned that we should have an accurate study of the reforms necessary in our whole judicial and administrative machinery, that we should have some constructive program for decrease and control of crime as a whole, I cannot abandon the question for one moment or allow the work of this commission to cease. I have asked the commission to proceed with its full program of work, and it has consented to do so.

I have no doubt that there are private citizens sufficiently anxious for the nation to know the whole truth as to what constructive remedies may be suggested by so eminent a body of men and women as this commission, that I shall be able to secure from private sources the $100,000 necessary to carry this work forward to completion.

The commission are volunteers serving solely out of regard to public interest, and all funds, whether congressional or otherwise are solely for investigation work.

The commission will, of course, need to set up a separate division to take charge of the non-prohibition section of their work, and will, of course, preside over it in a separate capacity.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW REICH TAX PLAN DEFENDED BY CHANCELLOR

(Continued from Page 1)

well as in public finance," Herr Stegerwald declared. He regarded the considerable increase of salaries of state officials three years ago as a disaster. Parker Gilbert had once more expressed the same view in his last report. Herr Stegerwald then turned to the problem of lowering prices. Prices are too high in Germany, he declared. A substantial cut is unavoidable. But if one starts by lowering wages without lowering prices the crisis will become worse, he continued. If prices are lowered in the same degree as wages, export may be increased but the purchasing power of the population remains the same. Only by lowering prices more than wages can home consumption be increased.

In the debate one member of the Right parties declared the economic crisis was due to shortage of capital. One Conservative speaker stated that if a considerable amount of German capital was invested abroad this was due to lack of confidence in the German money market.

A Social-Democrat speaker complained that the banks had sufficient money but demanded too high rates. This speaker stated that the number of unemployed in Germany averaged 2,300,000 during the first five months of this year.

Another Social-Democrat speaker declared that about 5 per cent of the German population was without work of whom countless men and women no longer receive unemployment doles because they have been too long out of work and depend upon municipal charity. He complained of the too rapid rationalization of German industry which threw many workmen out of work.

BOSTON WAVES 'AU REVOIR' TO ADMIRAL BYRD

(Continued from Page 1)

warmth of welcome as this one. All branches of the military in the nation were represented among the speakers and there could not have been anyone in the great white and gold room who did not feel something unusual in the words of the new commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, who was glad to speak, not only as the logical representative of the navy but as a man to whom Byrd would always be "Dick," who had gone to school to him at the Naval Academy and who was now a "baby admiral" of whom a "father admiral" could well be proud.

Mayor Curley spoke simply and briefly, from an appreciably deep regard for Byrd as a citizen, a naval officer, an explorer and a gentleman. He succeeded in bringing Mrs. Byrd into view of a crowd which thoroughly realized that her contribution to the success of her husband has been a rich one and while they cheered and applauded the slender, black-clad figure, men and women spoke among themselves of what it can mean to men and to the world to have Mrs. Byrd's sort of courage and fortitude.

It is characteristic of Richard Byrd that when it came time for him to speak he allowed interest to dwell upon himself only for long enough to acknowledge the kindly things that had been sent to him and that he then turned the attention of his audience to the men of Boston and New England who worked with him, calling them out by name to be seen, telling the particular things they had done, and concurring with Mayor Curley in the presentation to them of silver plaques, bearing the seal and an appropriate individual expression to them from the city.

It was a singular and pleasant development of the dinner that, as the evening progressed, there was a perceptible loosening of the customary formality about such things, and that company of some 500 or more guests gradually drew together in a certain neighborliness about a man who has gone "down under" and emerged triumphant, keeping and conserving to a remarkable degree the trust and friendliness of his men, and coming back with them all to accept, with enormous simplicity, the plaudits of a nation whose every city and town, as Larry Gould said, calls Dick Byrd its own.

EMBARGO FACES APPLE GROWERS IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

they would take, if any. They failed to see where any greater effort could be made to combat the fruit fly as all possible is now being done by spraying and taking care of the "drops." "The fruit fly is not a dangerous pest in this country," officials of the fruit inspection department stated, "but it may be in England where methods of combating it are not as well developed as here."

The United Kingdom's quarantine covers only the poorer grade of apples. None may now be sent without the "O.K." of the inspection board unless "they are graded as 'U. S. Fancy' or 'Fancy U. S. No. 1' for barrels, and 'Extra Fancy' or 'Fancy' for boxed apples," the English report designates. They thought the action was taken because some shipment of apples might have contained a unusual quality of fruit flies.

Approximately 90 per cent of the apples shipped from the United States go through New York, Custom House records show. Last year New York shipped nearly 5,000,000 barrels and boxes valued at nearly $15,000,000. Four New England ports shipped 61,687 barrels and 25,521 boxes valued at $365,625. Most of the New York shipments came from New England.

State agricultural heads thought that the fruit fly was worse last year in Massachusetts than it has been for some time. They pointed out, however, that only a very small proportion of the apples going from New England to the British Isles were graded lower than first class quality, so New England exports would not be measurably influenced.

Virginia Fruit Men Demand Apple Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In response to widespread demands from growers and directly interested members of Congress the State Department and Department of Agriculture have initiated investigations into the action of the British Government putting an embargo against commercial grades of American apples.

The fact that the embargo was dated as between July 7 and Nov. 15, a period when American apples come into chief competition with British grown apples was viewed as of controlling significance by Department of Agriculture officials. It was pointed out by these authorities that British apples are summer and autumn varieties and do not keep during the winter as does the American product.

The British claim that the ban on the American fruit was put on because of conditions found in the fruit was criticized by both department officials and members of Congress. Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, one of the great apple producing and exporting states, declared that the British claim was a subterfuge.

J. A. Garber (R), Representative from Virginia, representing the Shenandoah Valley, chief apple growing district of Virginia, expressed the view that the embargo was due to the shipping of immature and green fruit. For several years, Mr. Garber declared, Virginia apple orchardists have been thinning out their trees during the midsummer, sending the green apples abroad because they could not be sold in the United States and brought a higher price abroad than if sold fully ripe in the United States.

SOUTHERN CROSS WRITES HISTORY IN AIR EXPLOITS

(Continued from Page 1)

And now, for this latest feat, superlatives are again required.

And now Major Kingsford-Smith thinks she deserves to rest on her laurels. He would have tribute paid to her in the halls of some museum. Whether this will be in America, Australia or wherever it may be depends on developments. Her owner admits that he is "hard up" and not able, therefore, to place her in some such shrine to progress gratis. But he thinks it is due her, and he is ready to sell her.

Events Delay Take-Off

New York City has extended such a hearty welcome, including a series of dinners, receptions and other events, that the transatlantic fliers have been obliged to postpone their take-off for California until July 2 or 3.

They will go to Washington June 30 to call on President Hoover, returning to New York on July 1, to prepare for their western flight. The city's official welcome took place at the City Hall Plaza on June 27, when Mayor James J. Walker acclaimed them as "pioneers and benefactors" who are hastening the time when thousands of passengers will fly between the Old World and the New on regularly scheduled flight.

A large crowd jammed City Hall Park and the adjacent sidewalks waiting for the British airmen to arrive. Among the guests on the grand stand occupied by the official welcoming party were Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States; Herbert Brooks, Australian High Commissioner; Maj. William Kennelly, president of the New York Athletic Club, and Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General at New York.

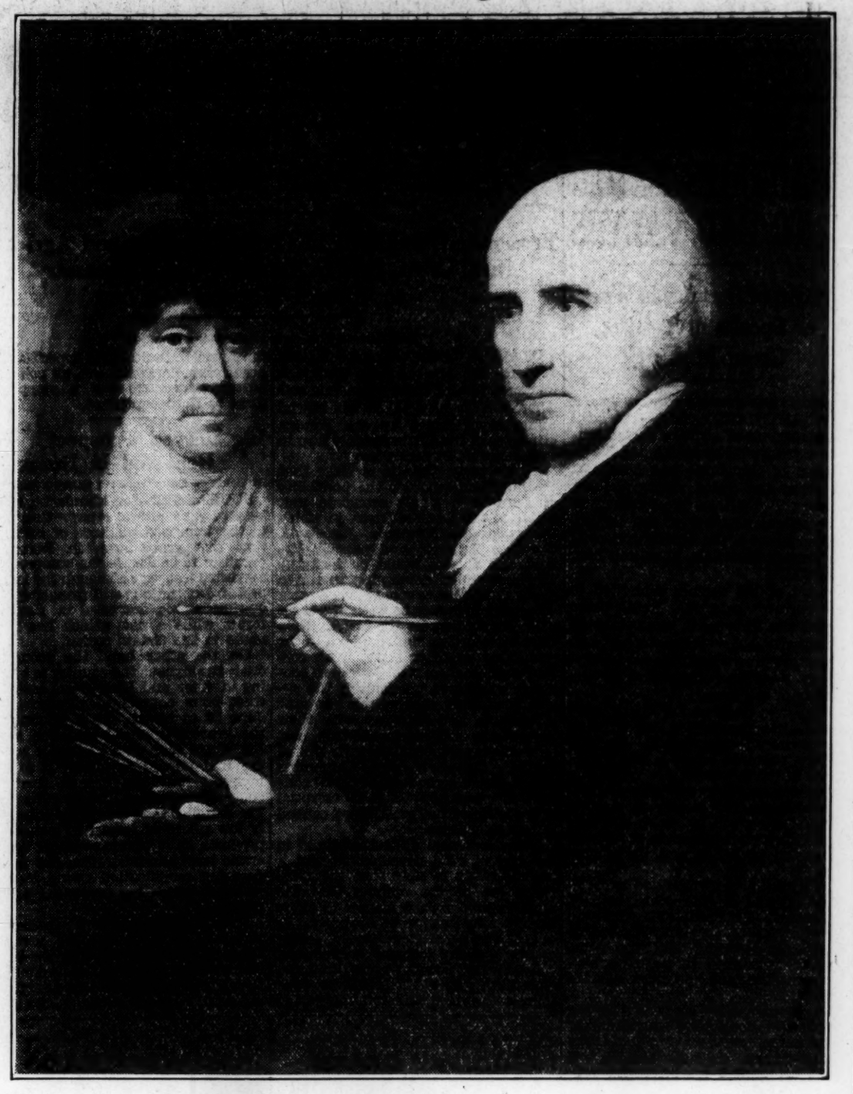
The crowd applauded heartily as the fliers reached the City Hall. Major Kingsford-Smith and his co-pilot, Evert Van Dyk, were perched on the back of the automobile. Capt. J. Patrick Saul, navigator, and John W. Stannage, wireless operator, were in the next car. On arriving at the grand stand the fliers were introduced to representatives of the army, navy and the diplomatic service. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, presented the Mayor. The speeches were radiocast over several stations.

Major Kingsford-Smith thanked the city for the splendid welcome it had extended to him and his associates. He declared that transatlantic flights could not be classed as "stunt" flying, but were necessary for the progress of aviation.

The Mayor pinned gold medals to the fliers' coats and presented them with a scroll reciting their achievement and declaring they had "forged a new link in the bonds of amity and concord."

Major Kingsford-Smith talked over the telephone and radio with his fiancée, Miss Mary Powell, in Melbourne, Australia, after being entertained at luncheon at the Advertising Club.

'Artist Painting Wife'



Canvas by Benjamin West (1738-1820), one of the portraits now on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square in connection with the Tercentenary celebration of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Traction Vote Due in Chicago July 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Building of a subway system under downtown Chicago and construction of surface and elevated lines are involved in a street car ordinance on which Chicago votes July 1.

Chicago's street car system is now operating without any ordinance whatever. The last franchise granted the surface lines expired three years ago. Several previous attempts at a settlement have been voted down.

The present proposition would establish a unified local transportation corporation, enlist $200,000,000 in new money received from the sale of its securities, invest this in extensions and improvements of service within the next 10 years and spend $60,000,000 the city has in its traction fund for subways. Criticism of the ordinance has been varied, one of the major charges directed against it being that it means granting a perpetual franchise.

Gov. Shafer Wins in North Dakota

FARGO, N. D. (AP)—Gov. George F. Shafer, seeking the Republican re-election, received the largest lead in the primary June 26 that has been given a gubernatorial candidate in recent years.

This was indicated June 27 as returns from more than two-thirds of the State gave Shafer 31,000 more votes than his Nonpartisan League opponent, E. H. Brant. Shafer had 80,098 votes and Brant 49,926 in 1562 precincts out of 2228 in the State.

North Dakota's three Republican congressmen all were renominated on the basis of incomplete and unofficial returns. They are O. B. Burtness, first district; Thomas Hall, second district, and James H. Sinclair, third district.

NEW PENSIONS PLAN APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

American Legion Appeal Brings Action by Senate Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—On the strength of indorsements by officials of the American Legion, the Senate Finance Committee on June 28 unanimously voted approval of the World War Veterans' disability pension measure enacted by the House as a substitute for the $100,000,000 compensation act vetoed by President Hoover.

Two efforts in the Senate Finance Committee to extend the provisions of the bill, by increasing its rates from $12 and $40 to $20 and $60, and to widen the range of disabilities, were defeated in the committee, the first by an 11-to-8 vote and the second by a 9-to-9 tie.

The Senate committee did, however, amend the House measure in several important details. A 90-day service requirement and restriction against veterans paying income taxes were eliminated from the bill on the suggestion of American Legion representatives.

The Senate committte also inserted an amendment consolidating all veteran and pension agencies of the Government under one head. This project is in line with recommendations by President Hoover.

Estimates of the cost of the new legislation vary. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, informed the committee that the House bill would entail an expenditure of $25,000,000 for the first year and reach $80,000,000 in three years. Heads of the United States Pension Bureau declared that the cost will be much larger.

The indorsement of the House bill by the Legion officials put a halt to plans of anti-Administration groups to radically rewrite the measure in committee. The Legion's approval was considered as likely to defeat any attempt on the Senate floor to increase the provisions of the bill.

FRANCE AWARDS ATHLETIC PRIZES

PARIS (AP)—The French airmen, Jean Assolant, Rene Lefevre, and Armand Lotti, have been awarded the 1929 grand prize of the Academy of Sports for their flight across the Atlantic June 14 from Old Orchard, Me., to Santander, Spain.

Solita Salgado was given the grand prize for feminine athletics for swimming achievements. She is winner of two championships and is the holder of five French records.

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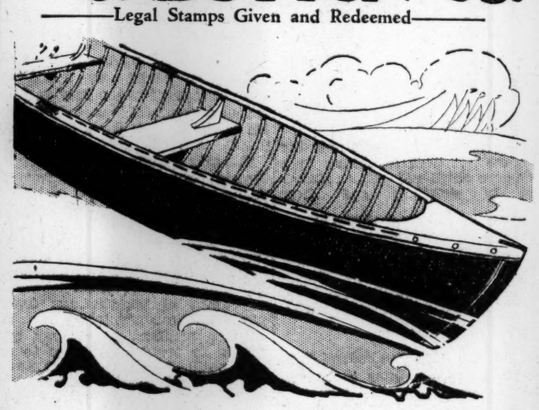

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JUDGE DEFENDS DRY AMENDMENT IN LOYALTY PLEA

Attacks Upon Constitution Resisted at Meeting of Library Groups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The necessity of safeguarding the Constitution of the United States from direct attack and hostile tendencies including "connivance at a breach of its plain mandate for the mere gratification of a personal desire" was urged by William M. Maltbie, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, at a joint banquet of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries on the evening of June 26. The affair was held in connection with the fifty-second annual convention of the American Library Association, in session here this week.

Speaking on the subject of "Our Attitude to the Constitution," Judge Maltbie outlined the history of the Constitution and described the following points as "keynotes in our attitude to the Constitution":

"Reverence for it, knowledge and understanding of it, cultivation of that genius for democracy which is essential to its preservation, wakefulness to safeguard it from direct attack and hostile tendencies, an admission that changes in it may be necessary to suit the changing times, but a sincere and courageous examination of all such proposals, not from the standpoint of immediate expediency, but with a view to an abiding service to the generations yet to come.

"And one thing more," continued the speaker, "the Constitution demands of us loyalty and obedience. It is in the last regard that it is today, by reason of the prohibition amendment, most threatened.

"In the light of the noble aspirations which are bound up in the Constitution of these United States of America," said the judge in conclusion, "in the light of the prosperity and happiness which it has brought to past generations, which it is today bringing to us, and which it promises for the future, can any person justify, for the mere gratification of a personal desire, connivance at a breach of its plain mandate and bring reproach upon and disrepute to it? Does it not demand of each of us the utmost of loyalty and support?"

Miss Rosamond Parma of the University of California Law Library was elected president of the American Association of Law Libraries, the first woman to be elected to this office.

The program on June 27 included an address by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president-elect of the University of California, on "The Place of the Library in Higher Education." Dr. Sproul stated that at the University of California they are spending this year $260,000 at Berkeley and $127,000 at Los Angeles for purely library purposes, because of the tremendous expansion of the library's field of service in higher education.

At the same meeting Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., was formally elected to honorary membership for her contribution to librarianship in the field of music.

Later in the day a large delegation attended the dedication of the new $90,000 public library and art gallery in Palos Verdes estate.

BETHLEN SAYS TRIP INDUCED BY THANKS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — Count Stephen de Bethlen, Prime Minister, in a press interview here after his return from England and Italy, declared his English visit was undertaken primarily to thank the British Government for its support of Hungary at the Hague and Paris conferences.

He intimated there had been no discussions regarding Hungary's internal politics. This was in reply to the oft repeated rumor of British help to Hungary being dependent upon the democratization of Hungary's political system in the near future. He also denied having broached the subject of the Hungarian King question while discussions regarding the coming Hungarian loan were purely of an informative character and not in any sense preparations for a loan.

Arrest of Citizens Stirs Bulgarians

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Through the medium of the daily press and an avalanche of protesting telegrams and letters Bulgarians in every part of the country are expressing their indignation against the Government which, under the temporary presidency of Athanas Bouroff, Foreign Minister, has caused the arrest and imprisonment of a large number of Macedonians in Sofia and other cities, most of whom have been regarded hitherto as peaceful, exemplary Bulgarian citizens.

Public opinion attributes this act to unjustifiable readiness on Mr. Bouroff's part to comply with requests of the Serbian Government which is alleged to have furnished a list of persons to be arrested. This compliance is considered humiliating to Bulgaria.

The indignation is accentuated by the mystery which shrouds the whole affair and because for weeks all has been quite in Macedonian circles.

Egyptians Protest Government Action

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—A big Wafd protest meeting against the unconstitutional proceedings of the King and the present Cabinet was held here June 26. A force of 700 police, mounted and otherwise, wearing steel helmets and armed with sticks were present in case of any disturbances.

The meeting was intended as a national conference, composed of 400 Wafd members of provincial councils throughout Egypt, deputies and senators.

After a stirring speech by Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the assembly was asked to take an oath to protect the Constitution and agree to a program of noncooperation with the present Government being drawn up, if it continued to act unconstitutionally. The meeting accepted the proposal amid tremendous applause.

PRESTES WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL IN PARIS

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Julio Prestes, Brazilian President-elect, was welcomed by the Brazilian colony as he arrived June 27 in President Doumergue's special car from Cherbourg.

Others greeting him were high officials of the Government and representatives of the army and navy.

REFORM BILLS IN HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U P.)—The Government is preparing to submit a number of labor laws to Congress providing for accident insurance, low house rent for workers and a number of other social measures, President Colindres announced June 26.

MONROE POLICY URGED AS WORLD PEACE FORMULA

British Admiral Tells Rotarians at Chicago to Take Initiative.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—International application of the Monroe Doctrine, as a world peace move, was suggested by Admiral Mark Kerr, retired, British Navy, at the closing session of the convention of Rotary International here June 27.

"Nowadays," Admiral Kerr said, "any aggressive act on the part of any nation in the world is a threat to the well-being of all other countries. Therefore, it could be considered an unfriendly act to the United States."

"The United States," he continued, "moreover, holds a key position in world peace today. The League of Nations has committed 50 other nations to refuse to supply offenders against international peace with munitions and food in time of war. It is obvious that any country going to war in spite of the command of the league would therefore depend on the United States for its supplies."

Rotary Influence Stressed

Admiral Kerr, whose more than two-score years of service in the Royal Navy gave his peace message singular force, talked to the Rotarians simply and directly. It is the most powerful organization working for the improvement of comity among nations, he said, because it carries common sense to the uttermost parts of the world.

Therefore, he said, he wanted to put before it a plan for peace he was deeply interested in, a plan he had developed with Seton Lindsey, an American business man. If it was approved, he appealed to Rotarians to use their power to make it known to the people. In these democratic days, he said, "the united families can force our governments to do as they command."

It was, as he defined it, an international application of the Monroe Doctrine.

He urged Americans to call upon their Government to announce in advance that, "in the event of any nation breaking the Kellogg pact or going to war against the decision of the International Court, the United States will not supply that country directly or indirectly with money, food or stores of any kind whatever."

Admiral Kerr said he was optimistic about progress of the world away from war.

"In spite of the pessimists," he said, "the world is advancing toward that good order when universal law will be substituted for war. The young League of Nations has already stopped three wars. Reduction of armament will bring about reduction of war-mindedness.

"The less strenuous the preparations for war the less war-mindedness there will be in the world."

Urges Use of Power

He told Rotarians they do much by teaching that no good, only harm, comes from the manufacture of munitions. He urged them, moreover, to use their influence to have world affairs explained in simple terms. No disagreement would have been possible at the naval conference, he said, if people had been made to understand in plain language what the discussions were all about. However, the end had been happy.

The need for Rotary in Europe to spread its ideals to a wider range of people and ultimately to reach politicians and diplomats with its message of international friendship, was emphasized by William DeCock Buning, a leading Dutch Rotarian, and honorary commissioner of Rotary. The first regional conference for Europe, to consider the peculiar problems of the Rotarians overseas, this September, in The Hague, promises to be "an important international demonstration," Mr. DeCock Buning said.

Almon E. Roth, business manager of Stanford University, was elected president of Rotary to succeed M. Eugene Newsome.

The Chicago convention was probably the largest ever held, officials estimated on the closing day. The registered Rotarians here numbered 11,020 and represented more than 40 nations.

A change in membership rules important to Rotarians was voted during the convention. When a man retires from business he no longer needs to step out of Rotary as formerly. A past service membership has been established. Rotarians with five years of active service are eligible to this classification. They may serve on committees, but are not allowed to vote.

Elected President of World Rotarians

ALMON E. ROTH

MILITARY TRAINING RULED VOLUNTARY

WASHINGTON (AP) — William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, sustained the Department of the Interior in ruling that students at land grant colleges cannot be required to take military training.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior, had held the University of Wisconsin lawfully could place military training on an optional basis. The Mitchell opinion said land grant colleges and other institutions affected by the Morrill Act and similar laws comply sufficiently with the law when they make military courses available.

WATERWAYS EXPENDITURE TO BE $144,881,902

Congress Passes Dempsey River and Harbor Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Final congressional action was completed June 24 on the largest and most comprehensive rivers and harbors bill ever formulated, when the House and Senate approved the conference report on the Dempsey bill, to authorize construction of more than 170 projects to cost $144,881,902.

Republican leaders believe President Hoover will sign the measure early this week. It is in line with his recommendation to Congress for improvement of the nation's harbors and waterways to provide economical transportation.

The measure, which was in process of formulation for three years, affects every region of the country. It commits the Government to a number of important projects affecting streams in the Mississippi basin, and to improvement of the intercoastal waterways and harbors of important ports.

The construction is to be spread over a period of years ranging from 1 to 15. Approximately $30,000,000 of the $60,000,000 carried in the annual War Department supply bill will become available July 1 for use on these projects. The remainder is to go toward Mississippi flood control work.

In both the House and Senate vigorous contests were waged against the provision for the Government to take over and operate the Erie and Oswego Canal in New York State and the Illinois waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Gulf by the Mississippi River, but they were finally included.

The Senate approved the measure June 21. It went to conference June 24, but within three hours the conferees had agreed and the bill was finally approved. It probably will reach the President late tomorrow.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO LINKED BY WIRELESS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Wireless telephone communications between France and North Africa have been inaugurated by a conversation between André Mallarmé, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Lucien Saint, Resident-General of Morocco, at Rabat. The service will be open to all subscribers July 1.

M. Mallarmé, in his inaugural conversation, expressed the hope that wireless telephone communications with Morocco will shortly be followed by connections with Algeria and Tunis. Receiving stations are being constructed in Algeria.

All the Spices of Araby and Mysteries of the East Hide in Jerusalem's Byways

Silks of Bukharia, "Plau"—Rice Cooked in Fat—and Midget Kurdish Porters Who Carry Grand Pianos Are Among the Wonders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Exotic corners of Jerusalem are being explored by a Palestine journalist who describes out-of-the-way places where tourists rarely go, yet where is to be found much of the variety of color and interest with which Jerusalem is filled.

"A bus with eight people squeezed into six seats will take you right into the Bukharian Quarter" the description says, "where people wear gloriously colored dresses which, resplendent in Bukharia, have not lost all their resplendency in Jerusalem. Here you will find silks which make the mouth water. The colors are perhaps a little gaudier than you may like and the gold and silver thread may seem a little too rich for you to take back with you to somber London or to some other sunless city of the West. You will try and secure a meal in the house of a Bukharian. He will give you a dish of plau, which is like the taste of all the delicacies of China seasoned by all the luxurious sweetmeats of India. It is merely rice cooked in a bath of fat. But if you cook rice in fat, you won't get plau. There are centuries of exotic cooking behind plau.

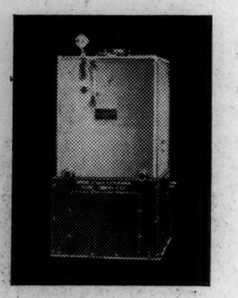
"I mentioned plau when talking of the Bukharians. In the Georgian Quarter you can have a meal of shashlik. It is English roast beef with the mystery of all the East in the roasting. I do not know how it is prepared, but I have a suspicion that it contains all the spices of Araby. You may not relish the way it is served up, but if you do not have a meal of shashlik, your visit to Jerusalem will have been all but in vain."

"There is a Quarter for Kurds who come from Kurdistan. But you scarcely need to go to their Quarter to see them. They are to be found on every main road with a pack on their back waiting to carry your luggage for you, for the Kurd is the beast of burden of Palestine. One short man will take your grand piano, heave it on his back and walk along with it as quietly and as nobly as a camel. He looks so small that you would never suspect he could carry more than a tin of biscuits.

WEIMER HEADS VETERANS

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—After electing Capt. H. H. Weimer of Chicago their national commander, the disabled American Veterans of the World War, in convention here the past week, turned their steps homeward June 28.

Different in Principle



To burn oil or gas efficiently requires a boiler which is fundamentally different in design from the conventional cast-iron coal-burning boiler. The combustion characteristics of these fuels are so radically different from coal, that the same type of boiler cannot burn both with equal efficiency.

The Bryan Copper-Tube Boiler is entirely different in design from coal-burning boilers—and it consistently shows a fuel saving of 30% to 50%—because it is made to burn oil or gas. Please write for complete information.

BRYAN STEAM CORPORATION
(Boiler Division)
Peru, Indiana

Five Different Candy Flavors in One Unique Package

The purest candy it's possible to make . . . and the most satisfying . . . *Try today*

Now the world's five favorite flavors are found in *one* supreme candy—*and one package*. Raspberry, Orange, Lemon, Licorice and Mint to thrill your "sweet tooth" as never before. As a favor to yourself (and us) please try.

A Million Dollar Formula

Chuckles are made to a secret formula with an estimated worth of a million dollars in the candy industry. A formula that calls for only the purest ingredients.

The result is a candy of unbelievable goodness. Soft, fresh, tender, satisfying.

You can eat an entire package at four o'clock and enjoy your dinner at six. Consider that carefully.

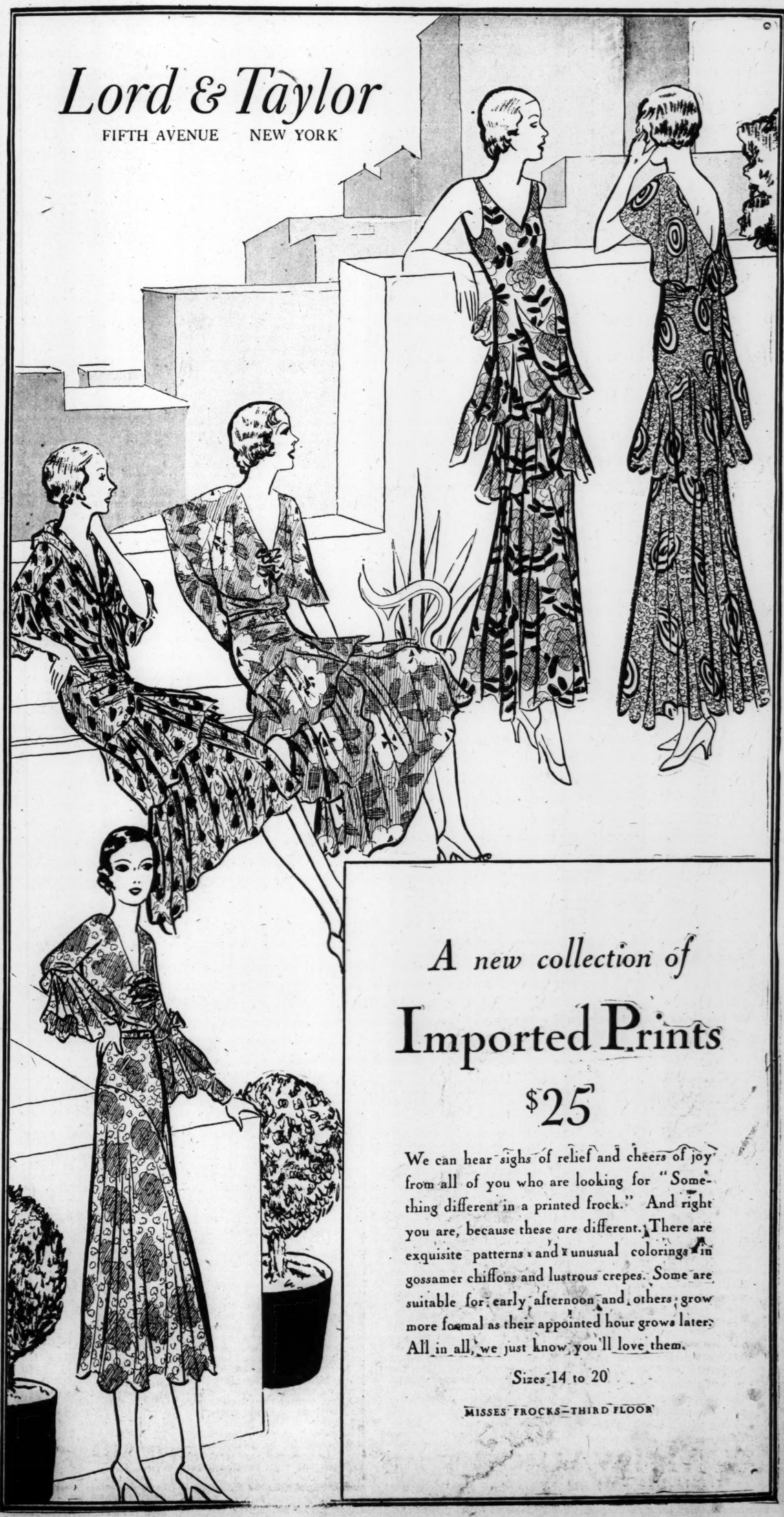
You will find Chuckles everywhere. In an airtight, moisture-proof, transparent cellophane wrapper that keeps each piece creamy, fresh and clean. Try today.

CHUCKLES Are Made of
Purest Cane Sugar — Purest Beet Sugar
Purest Corn Syrup — Purest Corn Starch
Nature's Five Supreme Flavors

FRED W. AMEND CO.
Chicago Illinois

5 Chuckles 5¢

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



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MISSES' FROCKS—THIRD FLOOR

BRIAND'S PLAN IN FIRST PLACE BEFORE LEAGUE

Sweetser Avoids Opinion on Action Likely at Assembly's Session

The paramount subject for discussion at the September meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations will undoubtedly be Aristide Briand's proposal for a confederation of European States, according to Arthur Sweetser, assistant director of the information section of the League, who stopped at the World Peace Foundation in Boston June 28, on his way to a vacation in the Michigan woods.

"It will be said," said Mr. Sweetser, "that this Briand proposal is an effort to prepare defenses against the new United States tariff wall, but such is not the case. The confederation idea was well launched long before a new tariff schedule was mentioned. Whatever may be said about it, it is another movement toward peace, and as such will, of course, receive the sympathetic consideration of the League. However, no man can safely predict how the Assembly will handle the subject."

The French Foreign Minister was characterized by Mr. Sweetser as one of the greatest friends of peace to be found in Europe. "Any proposal of Briand's," said he, "can hardly fail to be of high importance — but whether the League and the proposed confederation will walk hand in hand or whether they will cease to be on speaking terms after the next assembly cannot be foretold."

Utilities Board Acts on Stock Petition

The Public Utilities Commission on June 27 approved the petition of the New England Power Company for authority to issue additional stock of par value of $1,333,325. Two other petitions considered at the meeting were rejected.

"We feel that it is inadvisable to depart from a policy that has been consistently followed in the Commonwealth since 1910," was the commission's answer to the petition of the Cambridge Gas Light Company for approval of its proposed purchase of the Cambridge Electric Light Company.

Petition of customers of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas and Electric Light Company for the abolition of service charges and reduction of prices charged for gas sold and delivered by the company, was also dismissed.

Storms in Canada Do Heavy Damage

NEW YORK (AP)—In storms in parts of the United States and Canada June 26 and 27, 50 persons perished, many persons were injured and property damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars was caused.

Thirty persons were killed at Brockville, Ont., in the explosion of a charge of dynamite under the drill boat J. B. King. It was thought the blast may have been caused by lightning.

Eleven persons were killed near Caperol, Ont., in the wrecks of a freight train and a passenger train. Both wrecks were caused by spreading rails, loosened by the driving rain and high waters. Six of the persons killed were tramps.

Five persons were known to have been killed and several other unconfirmed fatalities were reported at Harbor Grace and St. John's, Newfoundland.

Two men were drowned at Buffalo when a boat foundered, a farmer was killed by lightning near Carlisle, Pa., and a 9-year-old girl at Hackettstown, N. J.

The storm broke suddenly along the eastern seaboard and down the St. Lawrence River valley after a day of heat.

As far south as Atlanta, Ga., high winds and beating rains damaged buildings and crops.

Northern Ontario Getting Communications Restored

SUDBURY, Ont. (By the Canadian Press)—Transportation and communication systems were being re-established in northern Ontario June 28, and farmers and others were reckoning the damage of one of the worst storms in the north country's history.

The storm caused 14 fatalities, washed out highways and railroads and destroyed fields of maturing crops.

Reports indicate the storm traveled in a westerly direction after passing over the Sudbury area. The Algoma Eastern Railway, like other lines, was unable to keep up operations in the face of washouts. Mines in the heart of Ontario's mining area were forced to close down when the floods caused power shortage, and more than 500 men have been thrown out of work in the Sudbury basin district alone. It is expected operations will be resumed early next week by most of the mines.

Wheat Acreage Cut

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—The Manitoba Free Press said June 28 that crops of western Canadian provinces had suffered severe damage in the last 20 days and that permanent losses in wheat acreages would be extensive.

Hultman's List Passed by Board

The Civil Service Commission has accepted several of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's recommendations for changes in rulings to facilitate promotion in the police department.

Under the commissioner's accepted rulings sergeants may now compete for lieutenant positions at the end of two years instead of three, lieutenants may compete for captaincies at the end of a year instead of three, Commissioner Hultman will assign patrolmen and officers as detectives in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation by merely notifying the Civil Service Department, and examinations will be held for the position of deputy superintendent although this position is exempt from examination.

The commission did not act on several other suggestions made by the police commissioner because what was asked for was already covered under civil service regulations. A recommendation that an immediate special examination be given to those who qualify for promotion through feats of valor was tabled by the commission for future study. Promotion examinations will be held yearly above the grade of sergeant.

Commissioner Hultman declared that his recommendations were made to give the younger members of the squad a chance to move up more rapidly to take the place of men who have been on the squad for years and are eligible for retirement under pension.

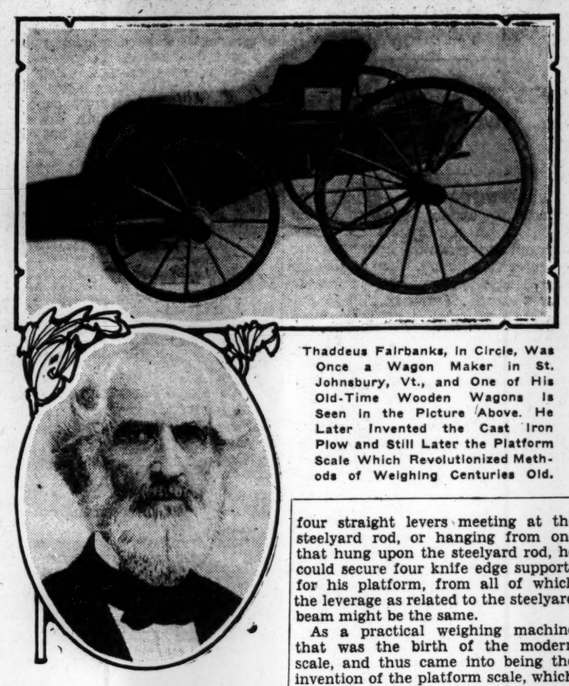
Tercentenary Film Premiere on July 7

"Three Centuries of Massachusetts" is the title of the unique talking film which is to be first released in Symphony Hall on Monday evening, July 7. This will mark the first entrance of a great historian into the medium of the talking film. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, has directed the production of "Three Centuries of Massachusetts." He appears on the screen from time to time while his voice accompanies all the scenes with terse comment and spirited interpretation. Professor Hart and many other notable guests will be present on Monday night, all seats for the film début being reserved.

"Three Centuries of Massachusetts" has been made by the University Film Foundation at Harvard. It tells the vivid story of the development of the colony through three centuries. Interesting details are correctly portrayed—the landing of the Pilgrims, the struggle with the Indians, the clearing and plowing of the land, the household activities.

Sites of historical importance have been photographed in all parts of Massachusetts in the re-enactment of important episodes. The gradual development of industry, commerce and transportation is graphically shown even up to our own day.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Celebrate Invention of Platform Scale



Thaddeus Fairbanks, in Circle, Was Once a Wagon Maker in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and One of His Old-Time Wooden Wagons Is Seen in the Picture Above. He Later Invented the Cast Iron Plow and Still Later the Platform Scale Which Revolutionized Methods of Weighing Centuries Old.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—As a tribute to the genius of Thaddeus Fairbanks, whose invention of the platform scales in 1830 revolutionized methods of weighing that had been in use for several thousand years, centenary exercises, and a commemorative pageant will be held here July 4, 5 and 6.

The E. & T. Fairbanks Co., with whom the citizens of St. Johnsbury are coöperating in promoting the celebration, will draw material for the commemorative pageant from as long ago as the days when Abraham weighed silver in Egypt. The pageant, devised and directed by Mrs. Elise West Quaife of New York City, will depict in 17 episodes the development of merchandise weighing from those early Biblical days. Many historical and patriotic societies, and a number of local business firms, are to participate in exercises which will call attention to one of this town's earlier enterprises, and one which has contributed to the prosperity of St. Johnsbury and Vermont.

Already thousands of invitations, printed in old-fashioned spelling on the rough brown paper of a century ago, have been sent out to friends all over the United States.

Coincident affairs are a dinner at the St. Johnsbury House, with after-dinner speaking, to follow the form of the early New England town meeting; a block dance in downtown St. Johnsbury; the dedication by the St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter of the D. A. R. to Jonathan Arnold, founder of St. Johnsbury; the laying of the corner stone of Fuller Memorial Hall at the academy grounds and the presentation of "Aunt Polly Bassett's Singing School" in the South Congregational Church. This particular spectacle was first presented in Henry Ward Beecher's Brooklyn church nearly 50 years ago.

The craze for raising hemp swept over New England in 1829 and 1830, and was closely related to the invention of the platform scale. At first the hemp was weighed on the old Roman steelyard suspended somewhat crudely from a gallows frame. A long stick of timber was the lever; from the short arms of the frame chains were hung that could be hooked around the cart axle, with a platform suspended from the long arm on which the weights were placed.

The idea came to Mr. Fairbanks of supporting a platform upon an "A" shaped lever, with the tip of the lever connected to the steelyard by a rod. In making the first scale a pit was dug, the lever suitably supported, the platform balanced upon two bearings in the center of the lever and level with the ground, being held in position by chains attached to posts.

Some of these machines were made and an agent engaged to go on the road and sell them. He was to take the stage at 3 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Fairbanks sat up to call him and to start a fire for breakfast. He was thinking through the long hours of the night how to build and improve his scale, when it occurred to him that with two "A" shaped levers, or four straight levers meeting at the steelyard rod, or hanging from one that hung upon the steelyard rod, he could secure four knife edge supports for his platform, from all of which the leverage as related to the steelyard beam might be the same.

As a practical weighing machine that was the birth of the modern scale, and thus came into being the invention of the platform scale, which in the century that followed has made St. Johnsbury famous throughout the business world.

To develop the scales the Fairbanks had, at the start, a modest capital of $4000 and less than a dozen workmen. A third brother gave up his law business to become a partner in the firm. Thaddeus Fairbanks gave the best 55 years of his life to the mechanical development of the business, had 32 patents to his credit, and was knighted by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria besides receiving honors from the King of Siam and the Bey of Tunis. He became greatly interested in St. Johnsbury Academy which his brothers and he founded in 1842 and gave $200,000 from his own income toward its equipment and support.

Parley Continues on Mexican Debt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Discussions are continuing between Louis Montes de Oca, the Mexican Finance Minister, and members of the international committee of bankers on Mexico, with the object of defining a course of action which will permit the resumption of payments on the external debt by the Mexican Government after an interval of more than two years. The committee is headed by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.

It is explained that when the 1925 agreement on external payments was reached 98 per cent of the Mexican external debt bondholders were represented on the international committee of bankers. Mr. Lamont states that any course of action decided upon at the present conference will be submitted to bondholders for their approval.

The interests of a number of these bondholders who have issues of 1899, 1910 and 1913 bonds are represented by the Mexican Preferred Debts International Protective Association, Inc., of which Louis Gallopin is president and H. A. S. Van A. Daalen is vice-president.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. C. W. Lee, Washington, D. C.
Laura C. Lee, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Caroline Stewart, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Goldie A. Reid, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Claudine V. Bunting, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Charles K. Brown, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wine, Washington, D. C.
Miss N. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.
James C. Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lillian Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Charlotte Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Janet Clinton, Detroit, Mich.
Kenneth Leicht, Sheborgan, Wis.
Rudolph Voight, Kohler, Wis.
E. R. Keast, Davenport, Ia.
Molly Rose, Cleveland Heights, O.
John H. Weiler, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. S. Weiler, St. Louis, Mo.
John D. Els, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. F. D. Gramlich, Deadwood, S. D.
Ellen J. Gramlich, Deadwood, S. D.
Lois M. Gramlich, Deadwood, S. D.
Irving E. Dennis, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel W. Dennis, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Kempton, Long Beach, Calif.
Wesley A. Kempton, Long Beach, Calif.
C. C. McCurdy, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lillian E. McCurdy, Detroit, Mich.

WHITE SPEAKS AT BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Harry C. White, of Boston, General Electric Company official, was the principal speaker here June 27 at the annual banquet and business session of the Vermont Electrical Association. Officers were elected as follows: G. A. Slayton, Morrisville, president; L. A. Hall, St. Johnsbury, William Wallett and C. D. Spencer, both of Rutland, vice-presidents, and C. M. Jennings, Burlington, secretary-treasurer.

TREASURER N.Y.N.H.&H. RETIRES

Retirement of A. S. May, for the past 57 years treasurer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is announced. T. F. Paradise, who has served for 27 years as assistant treasurer, has been appointed his successor. Mr. May began his career working as a messenger boy in the treasury department, and in 1872 was appointed cash clerk followed by an advancement to cashier in 1898. Three years later he was made assistant treasurer and in 1903 was promoted to treasurer.

Editor Forecasts Negro Political Rise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, forecast increasing political power for the American Negro before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He drew his forecast from the rejection of Judge John P. Parker's nomination to the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

"As the Negro is not yet ready to form an independent party," he said, "it would be vastly better if he should vote as a bloc as the farmers are supposed to vote as one man. His best hope, however, is the founding of a third party which shall admit no race prejudice or discrimination whatsoever, that shall from the very beginning assume as a matter of course that the Negro shall be part of it and that he shall be recognized as entitled to every right and every opportunity afforded to every other American."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, termed the most liberal movements "uneducated" as far as the American Negro is concerned.

Gangster Accounts Refused by Bank

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Effort to shut the doors of Chicago banks to gangsters has drawn an announcement from the bank of Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to England, that it will not accept any gangster accounts. This is the first bank to come out against gangster business, which has been shown in income tax cases to run into large figures.

In lining up with the attempted business boycott of gang leaders, Philip R. Clarke, president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of whose board Mr. Dawes is honorary chairman, said:

"This bank, so far as it is able to ascertain, has no gangsters' accounts, and is taking every precaution to preclude getting any. Sometime ago we discovered one account that had a suspicious appearance and it was immediately ordered out of the institution."

TELEPHONE COMPANY SOLD

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The sale of rights, franchises and property of the White Mountain and Coos Telephone Companies to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company was approved June 26 by the State Public Service Commission. The two companies operated in Coos and Grafton Counties.

TANSEY ELECTED PRESIDENT

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—James Tansey of Fall River was elected president of the American Federation of Textile Operatives at the closing session June 27 of a three-day convention. Fall River was selected as the place for next year's meeting.

COATS' PRESIDENT RETIRES

PAWTUCKT, R. I. (AP)—G. Bion Allen, who rose from junior clerk to president of the J. & P. Coats (R. I.), Inc., said to be the largest thread mills in the country, has resigned and will retire June 30. He has been with the company 48 years.

DRIVERS' LICENSES SUSPENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Thirty Connecticut drivers and five from other states have had their operating licenses suspended for one year for driving while under the influence of liquor, according to the weekly statement issued from the office of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

ZIONIST PLAN DECLARED ONLY 'VAIN DREAM'

Scheme Has Brought Jewish Race Deep Sorrow, Rabbi Asserts

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Zionism, with its nationalistic philosophy, has increased anti-Semitism and has proven to be a vain and unrealizable dream, declared Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark, N. J., in the annual lecture of the central conference of American rabbis, delivered in Temple Beth-el here, June 27.

"The bitter resentment and the deep sorrow which the whole Zionist scheme has brought to our people are still too recent and too real to make calm reason possible," Rabbi Foster said. "Israel's wailing over the Wailing Wall is due to a state of mind, heated and aggravated by the nationalistic philosophy.

"Now it is plain to us how foolish it was to have imagined that a great imperialistic power intended to let sentiment and idealism, advantageous to helpless Israel, dictate her policies in the East. The contradictory commitments of Great Britain, both to the Arabs and to Israel, the paradoxical interpretations of the mandate, the inhuman massacres, the prejudiced report of the partisan commission and of the cancellation of immigration, all are but tragic incidents that illustrate a rabbinic dictum, 'a cause that is not dedicated to the service of God cannot endure.'"

Speaking of the relationship between Jews and Christians, Rabbi Foster said that the attempt to harmonize Judaism and Christianity along religious lines is "a combination which the enlightened Jew cannot countenance and the sincere Christian does not desire."

"While Jews and Christians as individuals need to learn to dwell together, work together, play together and plan together in peace for the happier life on earth Judaism and Christianity cannot possibly be reconciled," he declared. "There is no justification for Jewish religious leaders to pretend that on spiritual lines there can be any rapprochement."

Earlier in the day the conference voted to instruct its committee on the revision of the union hymnal to include in the hymn book a "kolnidrei," using the name and the traditional music of the famous day of atonement chant but substituting new words for the old version.

COTTON BOARD VISITS TERCENTENARY HOUSE

SALEM, Mass.—The Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers met June 27 in the Tercentenary House of Pequot Mills here and arranged for the annual meeting of the association to be held early in October.

Philip Dana of Westbrook, Me., first vice-president of the organization, was appointed chairman of the program committee. Poland Springs, Me., was selected as the place for the gathering which is intended to be in the nature of an outing as well as a business session.

The visit of the board to the Tercentenary House was the first on the part of representatives of the industry. The house, which is a reproduction of a seventeenth century American Home, will be open to the general public as a guest house, beginning Tuesday, for the thousands expected to visit the city during the celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary.

4000 TONS OF STEEL SCRAP SOLD

Sale of about 4000 tons of steel scrap, resulting from dismantling of the train shed at the South Terminal Station, Boston, to the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company, removes the possibility of adoption by the city of Boston of the proposal of Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, that the huge steel shed structure be reconstructed on city property for use as a municipal auditorium.

Filene Foresees Tariff Act as Last

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The present law is the last high tariff act the United States will ever see, declared Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, speaking at the weekly luncheon of the American Club in Paris. Reprisals, he insisted, are no remedy for tariff trouble.

Mr. Filene based his prophecy concerning the Tariff Act on the fact that mass production does not need a high tariff and 25 per cent of the United States production is mass production. He expects that eventually the figure will be 80 per cent.

Existing economic difficulties in the United States were attributed by Mr. Filene to diminished buying power of the masses which was brought about by the stock market crash. "We are not any less wealthy since the crash," said Mr. Filene, "but we have learned that 100,000 multimillionaires cannot make prosperity. Only the buying power of the masses can do that."

Mr. Filene, who attended the tenth anniversary banquet of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, is on his way to Geneva where the International Labor Office is engaged in an investigation to find the European equivalent to Henry Ford's standard wage with funds supplied by Mr. Filene.

MRS. BRADBURY'S WILL BENEFITS EMPLOYEES

MALDEN, Mass.—According to the will of Mrs. Harriet J. Bradbury, sister and successor of George R. White, manufacturing chemist, every employee of the concern of which she was the head was presented with $100 for each year of service, June 27.

Checks totaling $444,900 were distributed under the provision of the will, 114 employees being beneficiaries. Miss Adelaide Gallagher of South Boston, having been with the firm for 52 years, was the recipient of the largest check, her share being $5200.

WORCESTER MAN CHOSEN

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The New England Association of Commercial Executives, in the final session of their summer conference here, elected Roscoe H. Godbard, secretary of the Worcester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, president. He succeeds Melville D. Liming of Boston. Other officers chosen were: Secretary, Joseph L. Lucier, Concord; vice-president, George C. Clarke, Pawtucket, R. I.; executive committee, Louis A. Wheeler, Bristol, Conn., and Robert P. Dolan, Greenfield, Mass.

ELLIS COMPANY CHANGE

New headquarters of the A. W. Ellis Company, long established Boston advertising agency, will be located in the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank Building, 24 School Street, it is announced.

BRITISH TRADE TERMED KEY TO INDIA'S PROBLEM

Economic Coöperation Is Sought by Business Men; Politicians Disagree

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—Nothing is more noticeable than the difference which exists between the viewpoint of the Indian politician and the Indian man of business. The politician has little but criticism for everything British. The business man, as a rule, is frank in his acknowledgments of what India owes to Britain, and of the necessity for coöperation.

A typical address was that delivered recently in Delhi by P. Mukarji, chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, who urged closer coöperation between British and Indian interests to eliminate the problem of racial discrimination in commerce and industry.

"Commercial men of known worth and repute, both British and Indian," he said, "should be brought together in real partnership to build up the country's industries. A start could be made in new ventures and could be gradually extended to existing industries. This will not only bring about industrial prosperity but will solve the complicated problem of racial discrimination."

Mr. Mukarji quoted the speech of Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, who had said that 500 crores (5,000,000,000,000) of rupees was being lost in India annually owing to the failure to take full advantage of the productive possibilities of the soil. Efforts of the Central and provincial Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the British Agricultural Commission, appointed to advise on Indian crop production, were lauded by Mr. Mukarji. He pleaded for further efforts in this direction.

Mr. Mukarji also suggested a separate Asiatic conference under the auspices of the International Labor Organization for discussion of labor problems in Oriental countries with a view to standardizing labor conditions.

Berkshire Preparing to Receive Summer's Tercentenary Visitors

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Berkshire Hills have many interesting things in store for those participating in the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary observances, and letters received by the Berkshire Hills Conference, the Automobile Club of Berkshire County and others, point to a larger number of visitors than usual this season.

Many organizations are enlisted in forthcoming events and the printed matter put out for the information of tourists is in greater volume and more attractive than ever before. Guides are to be furnished for the benefit of convention delegates and other large groups.

Considerable is being done to improve the main highways leading into this section. The Jacob's Ladder route from the east has a new stretch of road through Chester, the new road from Williamstown to Troy, over Petersburg mountain, is being resurfaced with macadam for eight miles, new construction is in progress in Williamstown and Hancock and a section of the Berkshire Trail highway in Dalton is being rebuilt. All these links, except the last named, are due to be completed by Aug. 1. The drive by State authorities to rid the main highways of illegal signs will do much to improve their appearance.

The old Mission House, erected on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge in 1747 by the Rev. John Sergeant, missionary to the Indians, and purchased recently by Miss Mabel Choate, relocated on the main street and made a museum of colonial relics, has been opened to the public and will be one of the attractions there, along with the Berkshire Playhouse and the art exhibit that follows the players' productions. Lenox is to have a horse show and a dog show. In Pittsfield the South Mountain music festival will be an attraction. A historical exhibition will be put on here in early fall. In Williamstown the Institute of Politics will be a drawing card for many.

On Stafford's Hill in Cheshire, where a stone tower was erected a few years ago as a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers and early Masons, a celebration will take place July 4. An address will be delivered by John Spargo of Bennington, Vt., and two tablets given by the States of Massachusetts and Vermont as memorials of soldiers in the battle of Bennington will be unveiled. These will be placed on two of the eight panels that compose the circular inside of the tower. Other tablets are to be erected later.

Fort Massachusetts, whose reconstruction on the original site in North Adams has been a project for years, will be restored this season, according to plans of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society, which has a nucleus of the building fund and has started a campaign for the rest. The fort, first built in 1746, composed of hewn logs with two block towers, figured in important engagements in the French and Indian wars. At one time it was commanded by Col. Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College.

The Susan B. Anthony homestead in Adams, restored by the Society of Friends' Descendants and furnished in accordance with early Quaker custom, will be the scene of gatherings, as will the old Quaker meetinghouse and the old Eleazer Brown house in that town.

Your Summer Needs

With the coming of Summer you probably find it necessary to purchase many new things such as these:

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—Cooler underwear.
—Furniture and furnishings for your summer home.
—Equipment for your car.
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Kreuger & Toll Has Unique Position in World Finance

Lends Huge Sums to Various Governments in Return for Match Concessions—Chief Stockholder in Swedish Match Co.

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 70

Among the big companies engaged in essential occupations with a record of rapid yet sound growth in recent years, Kreuger & Toll Company occupies a unique position.

While its chief interest is in the match and building industries, it has become one of the outstanding international financing agencies, numbering among its clients many of the important countries of Europe.

It is primarily a foreign company, having been incorporated in Sweden in 1911 as an organizing, managing, holding and financing concern.

Its securities have an international market and are listed on exchanges in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Zurich, Geneva, Hamburg, Frankfort, Berne, Basel and Lausanne.

With assets of $350,000,000, profitable financing agreements, diversification of interests and a forward looking management, the organization appears to be in a favorable position.

Interest on the part of American investors originated with the sale in this country of participating preference stock of the Swedish American Investment Corporation.

This stock was retired in 1928 by exchange for Kreuger & Toll participating debentures, and in 1929 American investment interest was further expanded by the offering of $50,000,000 secured debentures.

American certificates representing 20 kronor par value of participating debentures were offered in this country in September, 1928, and listed the following month on the New York Stock Exchange, where they enjoy an active market.

Makes Big International Loans

Important in an understanding of Kreuger & Toll's position and prospects is its relation with the Swedish Match Company and International Match Corporation. One of the chief means for the expansion of the sales has been the obtaining of concessions from various governments granting the right to manufacture and sell matches in return for large loans generally of long-term nature.

In receiving these concessions, consequent upon granting of loans, both of the match companies would acquire large amounts of government securities which would have to be kept in their portfolios as more or less permanent investments. Since this necessitated a larger capitalization than their needs warranted, it was thought desirable to enter into a permanent arrangement with Kreuger & Toll which takes over the government securities, while such industrial investments as accompany the concessions are divided between the match companies.

Instancing the importance of the company's operations in this field are the $125,000,000 loans to the German Government in October, 1929, of which $50,000,000 would be payable June 30,1930, and $75,000,000 in March, 1931; $75,000,000 to France which that country is repurchasing this month; $10,000,000 to Turkey, and $5,000,000 to Greece.

In connection with other loans, the company took over $36,000,000 Hungarian 5½ per cent bonds at 92 per cent of par, $30,000,000 Rumanian 7 per cent bonds at par; $22,000,000 Jugoslavian 6¼ per cent bonds at 90 per cent of par, and $6,000,000 6 per cent Latvian bonds at a price of 92 per cent of par.

A second branch of activity is the acquisition of holdings in high-class industrial and real estate enterprises and banks, with preference for important natural resources.

Thus far permanent investments have been largely in Swedish enterprises due to knowledge of soundness and prospects of such undertakings and to the fact that Sweden has an unusually large number of concerns doing an international business.

Sweden's Biggest Pulp Producer

The most important addition to assets in 1929 was the purchase of the Swedish Pulp Company formed by the merger of 10 pulp and lumber companies in the northern part of the country, controlling more than 4,000,000 acres of land and forests. This subsidiary has a production of chemical and mechanical pulp of 600,000 tons a year or approximately 30 per cent of total Swedish output.

Moreover, the new concern controls water power totaling 250,000 horsepower, of which 65,000 is developed.

Kreuger & Toll owns 500,000 shares of the Swedish Match Company which in turn controls the International Match Corporation; 233,332 shares of the Grangesberg Company which with affiliated companies is the largest producer of iron ore in Europe, controlling jointly with the Swedish Government very high grade ore deposits with reserves estimated at more than 2,000,000,000 tons; 149,900 preference shares in the Hufvudstaden Real Estate Company, largest owner of city real estate in Sweden; real estate companies in other European countries with investments valued at $13,527,300, and industrial investments valued in the balance sheet at $59,377,299.

Financial Position Strong

To facilitate trading operations through its Dutch subsidiary, the company has established close relations with banks in France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Poland and other countries so that better supervision may be had over the diversified investments of the company. This subsidiary participates in financial syndicates, making of short-time investments and mergers.

Investment in various banks totals $15,628,562. Foreign and other bonds held aggregate $85,274,937, syndicate participations total $21,802,783, and notes secured by real estate mortgages were $3,474,000, all as of Dec. 31, 1929.

That the company maintains a strong working capital position is shown by the consolidated balance sheet at the end of 1929. Cash totaled $48,420,398 and accounts receivable $36,797,559 or total current assets of $85,217,957 against sundry credits of $3,312,411, leaving a net working capital of nearly $52,000,000.

Earnings power has shown a big gain in the last three years. Net income in 1927 after expenses, interest and taxes was $11,934,606, in 1928 $15,-[illegible],329, and in 1929 $21,630,650. More than half of last year's earnings, $17,435,562 to be exact, came from interest and dividends received while $14,816,380 came from various sources.

Net in 1929 was equal to $3.87 on each American certificate listed on the New York Stock Exchange, compared with $3.19 a certificate in 1928. This certificate or stock representing a par value of 20 kronor in participating debentures is selling for about 27 and yields approximately 6 per cent. Last November holders of American certificates received the right to buy one new certificate for every three held at $23 each.

See Higher 1930 Earnings

Of total 1929 earnings about $14,200,000 is regarded as of a recurring nature while the balance comes from trading operations. The company estimates 1930 profits from interest and dividends alone at $20,000,000 or about 7½ per cent on the book value of the net assets. While trading profits are indeterminable, they are almost certain to be substantial, thus further bulwarking dividends at the current rate of 30 per cent on the participating debentures or $1.608 per American certificate.

Capital stock consists of 100,000 Class A and 660,000 class B shares both of 100 kronor par or $20,368,000; participating debentures totaling 139,166,660 kronor par value or $37,296,664 and $49,625,000 5 per cent secured gold debentures.

The secured debentures carry a non-detachable warrant for the purchase at $36.56 each of 16 American certificates for each $1000 debenture. The participating debentures have much the characteristics of preferred stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent and entitled to an additional 1 per cent for each 1 per cent paid on the ordinary stock above 5 per cent.

The management stated in the 1929 report their belief that recurring profits will in the future show a constant increase, and expect trading profits to hold at a satisfactory level, since Kreuger & Toll has special qualifications enabling it to play a useful rôle in international financing.

16 'EAGLE' BOATS TO BE SCRAPPED IN BOSTON

What is said to be the largest ship scrapping job ever undertaken in Boston will be the dismantling of 16 "eagle" type boats recently sold by the United States Navy Department to David Feinburg, Boston scrap metal dealer of Boston. The work is to be done at the New Haven railroad piers, off Northern Avenue, Boston, and it is understood the plan is to reduce the boats with torches and to break up the hulls with the aid of railroad cranes.

Two of the 16 boats were towed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston a few days ago. The boats were built at Detroit during the war, and some of them have never seen service. They originally cost the United States Government $500,000, it is said. Between seven and eight thousand tons of scrap will result from the dismantling of these vessels, which will be cut into car lengths and shipped all rail, to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

'Highlanders' March in Boston July 18

With a skirl of the bagpipes, the flashing of plaids and the swinging of sporrans, 200 "Highland Kilties" from Canada will come to Boston July 15 to assist in the tercentenary celebration marked by a huge military parade which this city is now planning.

Commanding the regiment will be Lieut-Col. H. M. Wallis, D. S. O., M. C., of Canada, and Capt. W. E. Dunbar will be adjutant of the detachment.

The parade will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. Col. John W. Hyatt will be chief of staff. Marchers will be drawn from the ranks of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Massachusetts National Guard and American Legion.

They're on Tour, but Everyone Must Be a Cook

THE COLLEGE ON WHEELS COMES ONCE AGAIN TO VISIT BOSTON

Twelve Bus Loads of Students Come From West to See Boston

Fifth Annual Tour of Omnibus College of Winfield, Kan., Camps Atop Corey Hill—Several Western States Represented

"We are only the leaders; there are thousands of others coming," exclaimed a budding cook as she basted the eggs sizzling in the pan. "It's true perhaps, that we're the first autotrain to come out of the West to visit your tercentenary, and to take a good look at your beautiful New England, but from what we know, and have heard, there are other loads and loads of people coming your way."

And this was only one of the 350 enthusiasts who in two cafeteria, three baggage cars and 12 buses arrived at the Boston Automobile Camp out on Commonwealth Avenue on Thursday.

This is the fifth annual tour of the Omnibus College of Winfield, Kan., under the direction of Dr. William M. Goldsmith, professor of biology of the Southwestern University of Winfield, and which includes in its personnel teachers and professors from all over the western states.

It was erroneously reported that the Boston Automobile Camp was temporarily closed, but should one be passing 1515 Commonwealth Avenue and climb a stiff incline to a green plateau that overlooks the city to the north and east he will find a village of tan colored tents surrounded by waving cornfields and shade trees; for strange as it may seem, this little park hidden away from the bustle of the city reminds one of the wide-spreading green fields of the far-off places.

That these welcome strangers are here for all the pleasure and fun there is in it, one has only to walk about the spacious grounds and see and hear the happy groups of young men and women who have come out of the land of the sunset.

"Good time? Sure we're having a good time. Didn't you hear that song as you came up? Want to hear it? Now—everybody!

"We're here for fun right from the start,
Pray drop your dignity;
Just laugh and sing with all your heart,
And show your loyalty.
May other places be forgot,
Let this one be the best,
Join in the songs we sing today,
Be happy with the rest."

And one had to confess that here under the stars, with the sweltering city apparently a hundred miles away, it was very good. But this was only one of the huge buses that, equipped with every modern convenience from mirrors and vanity cases to a radio, carry 36 persons.

In one bus a class in biology was in session, and a third was being used as a writing room by a dozen girls who were telling the folks back home of the score of interesting incidents that had come to their attention in the past 24 hours.

"Like New Englanders? Of course we do, and your shopping district in Boston is darling, because it is all together, and you haven't wide streets like ours—a few steps and you are in the other shop across the way. Your city, of course, is quaint and lovely, but it isn't as nice as ours."

"Well, that's natural, but where is this wonderful city?"

"In Utah—Salt Lake, and it is the cleanest city in the world!" and then demurely "but then you see we lie in a bowl of the mountains and each afternoon the city is flushed by the water from the mountains above. There are four of us from Utah and we're absorbing on this trip all kinds of things about your eastern country."

And besides Utah there are representatives from Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Texas, South Dakota, Missouri and Montana.

Evvry girl must cook. That's one of Doctor Goldsmith's "daily dozen" of regulations, and although a chef is in attendance every woman who is a member of this party—and they are mostly women—must at least be accomplished in the frying of eggs and bacon and mixing the dough for the hot breakfast biscuit that is part of the morning meal.

To Raymond C. Palmer, secretary of the National Tourists Camp Owners Association, which controls 150 of the best grade camps in New England, much credit is due for the enterprise he has shown in bringing to New England this year thousands of tourists from all over the United States and Canada, for his present bookings demonstrate that hosts of strangers will visit Massachusetts during its tercentenary year.

out by the company officials, however, that any number of children may accompany the adult, the purpose of this being to enable school teachers to take their classes on outings, or fraternal or charitable organizations to conduct picnics in various parts of northeastern and southeastern Massachusetts Street Railway bus and trolley lines are located.

Dr. Slater Joins 'Tech' Faculty

The appointment of Dr. John C. Slater, associate professor of physics at Harvard University, to be head of the department of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced today. Prof. Charles L. Norton, who for many years has been head of the department, will in the future devote his full time to the direction of the division of industrial coöperation and research.

Dr. Slater's appointment was made, it was stated, with the complete approval of the physicists of Harvard University, and is looked upon as an opportunity for increased coöperation between the physics departments of the two universities in building up a great center of physics in Cambridge. A conference of Harvard physicists with Professor Slater and President Karl T. Compton of Technology was held recently, and preliminary plans for coördinated effort were made.

When the new laboratory for research in physics and chemistry at Technology is built, which probably will be within a year and a half, there will be opportunities at the institute for a great development in physics and chemistry, which are fundamental to practically all branches of engineering.

Black Wins Races on Charles River

National elemination races which are being conducted under the auspices of the Boston Model Yacht Club on the Charles River near the Newell Boat House were held June 26 and John Black of West Medford scored the highest number of points sailing his speedy craft, Bostonia IV.

The opening day's program in the three-day elimination contests comprised a group of 12 races with nine boats participating. Points on the 1000-foot course were given according to their windward and leeward performances.

Second to Black, who scored 13 points for the Rhode Island Miniature Yacht Club, came Joseph R. Branham's Matey 3d with seven points folowed by the Westward, owned by Fred L. Pigeon, with five points. The final winners will take part at the international races to be held at Gosport, Eng., Aug. 2, 4 and 5.

Latest Road Map of New England Ready for Public

State highway commissioners of the six New England States assisted the New England Affairs Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in preparing the 1930 road map of the northeast corner of the United States, which was placed in circulation June 28, from the chamber headquarters in Boston and also from the chamber tourist information bureau booth, at Commonwealth Avenue and Charlesgate West. More than 100,000 of these maps will be distributed free.

This issue of the road map is considered particularly important in view of the thousands of strangers who are expected here during the summer from all parts, attracted by the tercentenary celebration of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The folder of the map has a reproduction in color of an early Colonial soldier, in uniform of those days, standing at attention. A special feature of the map, covering all of New England and parts of New York and Canada, is its division into 20-mile squares by a fine black line, so that a tourist figuring on an average speed of 20 miles an hour, by consulting this map can tell fairly accurately the number of hours his projected trip will take.

State librarians of the six states coöperated in preparation of the map, enabling the chamber to list every New England community in which occurred an outstanding historic event of known interest to all Americans. This list is found, arranged alphabetically, in the book that contains the map. A number opposite each listing corresponds to the number inclosed by a small circle on the map itself.

Abstracts of certain motor laws in the various states of New England may also be found in the book, together with a detailed special map of numbered routes in Boston and vicinity. The book also contains a list of hotels in Boston for the benefit of tourists.

UNITED AIRCRAFT FILES INCORPORATION PAPERS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—To facilitate the transaction of business by officials of the company who must spend considerable time in Connecticut, the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, of which F. B. Bechler is president, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of the State June 27. The main office of the corporation in this State will be in East Hartford.

Authorized capital of the Connecticut corporation is $12,000,000 to consists of 115,000 shares of preferred and 500 shares of common stock, both of $100 par value, upon which $1000 is paid in.

Liquor Charity Problem Gone, Industrial Home Head Advises

Not liquor but unemployment is now the cause of most of their charity problems, according to Oliver C. Elliott, for more than 40 years head of the Boston Industrial Home.

For 53 years this organization has been functioning for the assistance, comfort and encouragement of those who have "fallen by the wayside." During that time more than 300,000 cases have been taken care of. Since prohibition became operative, however, Mr. Elliott has noticed a remarkable change in the charactr of the applicants seeking assistance.

"Prohibition," he says, "has practically eliminated from our ranks a class of men which years ago made up most of our burden; plumbers, roofers, carpenters, men who would have their lapses for a day or a week and then go back to work. We don't see them any more, and whether it is because during the period of prohibition they have budgeted their earnings and have set aside an emergency fund, I don't know. The cases of today are clerks, salesmen, what we call the 'white collar employee,' and unlike the present situation, years ago a man would go to the 'poor house' for a couple of days or a week, and when we straightened him out, there was always a job awaiting him. It is different today. Jobs seem to be few and far between.

"Oh, yes, I suppose we do a lot of good but we are sometimes greatly handicapped in emergency cases. At present, for instance, when the unemployment situation is so acute, a man who has been out of work for a long time suddenly finds himself on a Saturday night without a home because of unpaid rent.

"These are perhaps more or less deserving and respectable people and they shouldn't be left in the streets. Of course, we take them in if we have the room, but we have no contingent fund and are unable to help them financially.

"Clothes too are a serious matter with us at the moment. We are greatly in need of clothes for both women and men. You see, a man can't go out looking for a job unless he is decently attired and we naturally like to send him out clean and looking respectable.

"Just now we are giving a lot of attention to the 1000 children for whom we are arranging outings at the seashore. The first will take place on July 1 when 200 children from St. Cyprians Church will go to Salem Willows in buses. These children include Chinese, Italian, Greek and American youngsters who live in congested sections and we draw no lines of creed or color."

Malcolm E. Nichols, former Mayor, is president of the Boston Industrial Home while other prominent Boston men on the board are Channing H. Cox, William E. Adams, George W. Boland and Frank P. Shumway.

DISPLAY AT COHASSET WINS GARDEN HONOR

A national honor and award went to Mrs. Henry B. Pennell of Cohasset June 27 when she received the Garden Club of America medal for her Spanish design shown at the fifth annual show of the Cohasset Garden Club. Flower lovers from all over the south shore have been attending the exhibition, which exceeds in size any previous show of the club.

Orchids displayed by Mrs. William C. Cox and maiden hair fern by Mrs. Hugh Bancroft were centers of attraction for the visitors. Mrs. Clement S. Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Pattee and Mrs. Edwin P. Seaver Jr. of New Bedford are the judges.

'Army' Opens School at Sharon June 30

The summer school for young people between the ages of 11 and 20 conducted by the Salvation Army at its fresh air camp, "Wonderland," at Sharon, Mass., will open Monday evening with an address of welcome by Col. Joseph Atkinson, provisional commanding officer. The school is attended by Bible students and young people intending to enter the Salvation Army Training College in New York next September. This year for the first time the school will be divided into three sections.

The Corps of Cadets will be at "Wonderland" from June 30 to July 9, the Life Saving Scouts from July 10 to July 21 and the Life Saving Guards from July 28 to Aug. 9.

Lectures by noted speakers will occupy the morning and evening sessions, while the afternoons will be devoted to recreation including bathing in Lake Massapoag. Boys from the several organizations under the direction of Adjt. A. Pickering, young people's secretary for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island division, have been busy this week setting up a well-appointed scout camp for the accommodation of students.

4178 OUT OF 112,804 IDLE IN NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—This city, one of the textile centers of New England, has 4178 unemployed persons out of a population of 112,804, Robert A. McIntyre, census supervisor, announced June 27. This is a percentage of 3.7. Fairhaven, a short distance from here, has 209 unemployed out of a 10,930 population. Dartmouth has 297 out of 8766 persons.

On the island of Nantucket there are but 11 persons out of work and Duke County, which comprises the entire island of Martha's Vineyard, has but a total of 19.

HIGGINS AND SMITH SPEAKS IN CONCORD

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—James C. Higgins of Boston, J. W. Smith, general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, were the speakers June 27 at a banquet of the men and women attending the summer conference of the New England Association of Commercial Executives.

Mr. Smith told his audience that fast scheduled freight service was of more importance to industries than rates. "The Value of a Mile" was discussed by Mr. Higgins.

Off-Street Parking Urged by Chamber

Adequacy of and the need for developing more off-street parking facilities, both in down-town Boston and near outlying rapid transit terminals, should be the subject of a comprehensive study by public and private agencies, in opinion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Traffic Control and Safety, which recommends such an investigation. The committee points out that the increase in the number of so-called "no-parking streets" reduces available curb parking facilities in this city and that, "coincidently there appears to be a larger parking demand."

In opinion of the committee, "If present facilities are found to be inadequate, attention should be directed to the advisability of providing them as public or semipublic enterprises and the encouragement of private enterprises, particularly in areas now lacking these facilities."

The Chamber Committee points to the problem in its recent report: "If motorists are to be urged or forced to use off-street parking facilities or other means of transportation, the availability of these substitutes becomes important. Within the central business district of Boston there is an off-street storage capacity of about 1200 cars; in adjoining districts and near rapid transit terminals there is a much larger capacity. That these facilities are not used to their fullest extent is unquestioned, but it is a matter of speculation as to how much of this capacity can be said to be attractive for motorists whose destinations are within the district. Our opinion is that there is a dearth of attractive facilities to take proper care of a very large additional demand, that there is a need of providing more accommodations or of making existing ones more attractive."

RIDE-ALL-DAY 50-CENT TICKETS FOR CHILDREN

Upon the request of numerous school officials and officers of parent-teachers' associations and women's clubs throughout the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system, the public trustees have decided to issue a ride-all-day ticket for 50 cents, for children under 12 years of age, to be good on all street cars and buses operated in the 19 cities and 54 towns in which the street railway operates.

These tickets are good for an unlimited number of rides on the day of purchase, but the child must be accompanied by an adult. It is pointed

'Alumni of the Crooked Streets' Guide City's Tercentenary Guests

A degree conferred by no other institution—in fact, unheard of in educational circles—and yet one that is much sought after by important members of Boston's newspaper industry, is being awarded to a large class during this commencement season by the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

This "degree," while unrecorded, properly might be known as that of G. N. G., and as such be placed after the name of many an ambitious newspaper salesman, for the foundation has just turned out another class of Graduate Newsboy Guides.

These new members of the "alumni of the crooked streets" were especially trained during the winter months under the direction of Albert S. Pokat, instructor of manual training in the public schools, to perform a distinct service to visitors to Boston during the tercentenary year. They know, and can quote, their Boston as other alumni know and quote Blackstone. Whereas geometry teaches that two parallel lines never meet, these Boston newsboys can demonstrate that two parallel Boston streets usually meet in the vicinity of Scollay Square.

It is in history however, that the G. N. G.'s really shine. They are as familiar with the coming of Leif Ericson as they are of the return of Rear Admiral Byrd, and prepared to impart their knowledge. Finally, in the department of poetry, every last mother's son of them can quote from beginning to end the galloping rhyme about Paul Revere.

Visitors to Boston are coming to depend upon these newsboy guides, as the fame of their erudition spreads. During the last few days visitors, referred to the newsboys' club by hotels, have hailed from Maryland, Maine, New York, Washington, Missouri, Texas, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Canada, and their reports of the service rendered have been uniformly bright.

A check-up is made of each authorized guide through the coöperation of the guided. When a boy receives a commission to guide a party, he is given a card that must be filled out and signed by his charge on release from his duty. This card serves two purposes: It reports the department of the boy and furnishes complete data as to name, home city, and the impressions of each visitor. From these records it is determined that visitors are most impressed with the remarkable growth of the city during the last 75 years.

The Burroughs Foundation sends to college each year 10 boys. In return for these and other privileges the boys are pledged to observe four fundamental rules: strive, serve, save and study. Vacations of two weeks are given to such boys as the foundation considers in need of the change, the boy's share of the expense being but $5 weekly. Thus, in these and many other practical ways, the motto of the founder is being exemplified. This motto reads: "To bridge the great gap between the street life of the newsboy and his future responsibilities."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler; dinner and dance, Armenian Students' Association, Salle Moderne, 6:30.

Tercentenary celebrations; Abington, pageant, High School Field, 6:30; band concert, Island Grove, 8.

Closing night, annual garden show, Cohasset Garden Club, estate of Mrs. William Henry Brown, until 8.

Theaters

Wilbur Theater—"Broken Dishes." 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Recital by Kamiel Lefevere on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 3 to 4; program as follows:

Robert, le Diable (Opera-Fantasis)..Meyerbeer
Come Back to Erin.....Claribel
O' Little Town of Bethlehem.....Redner
Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come...Handel
When the Swallows Homeward Fly.....Abt
Allegretto Poco Agitato.....St. Heller
Heimweh (Homesickness).....Grieg
A Little Love, a Little Kiss.....Leo Silezu
Annie Laurie.....Lady John Scott
O, Lord! Correct Me.....Handel

Boston Junior Model Yacht Association Regatta, auspices Community Service of Boston, Inc., in conjunction with National Model Boat Club of America Races, Charles River, between Larz Anderson and John Weeks Bridges, 10.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday; moderate west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; fresh northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; cooler in Maine; Sunday fair with rising temperature in New Hampshire and Vermont; fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	50
Boston	66	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	82
Calgary	48	New York	64
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	60
Denver	66	Portland, Me.	66
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	52	San Francisco	54
Galveston	76	St. Louis	76
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	62
Helena	50	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	80
Kansas City	72	Washington	76
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:20 p. m., Sunday 1:43 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 11.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Week-End Pop Programs

TONIGHT

Hungarian March, Rakóczy ..... Berlioz
Overture "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
Largo ..... Handel
Fantasia, "La Bohème" ..... Puccini
Irish Rhapsody ..... Victor Herbert
"Indian Summer," an American Idyll ..... Victor Herbert
Victor Herbert Favorites
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss

SUNDAY NIGHT

Program of Pops Favorites
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Largo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
(Piano: Jesús María Sanromá)
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

MUSEUM TO AID YALE RESEARCH IN PACIFIC AREA

Bishop Institution at Honolulu to Work With University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University has extended the scope of its educational activities to Hawaii. This became known June 28 when James Rowland Angell, president, announced that the university had entered into an agreement with the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, which will bring about a closer affiliation of the two institutions.

The research program of the museum, the only institution which devotes its energies solely to a study of the Pacific area, will be integrated with the activities of those departments of the Yale Graduate School the work of which bears on the problems of the Pacific. This is expected to improve the work of the museum by bringing it under the supervision of natural scientists at Yale, and will strengthen the educational problem of the graduate school by making available for purposes of instruction and research, materials obtained by the museum through its field of study of Pacific problems.

To give effect to this purpose it has been agreed that the director of the museum shall be a member of the faculty of the graduate school, assigned to duty in Hawaii. The present director is Prof. Herbert E. Gregory. Each year the museum will send to Yale a visiting professor to give instruction and direct research in the problems of the Pacific area.

A standing committee of the graduate school will undertake to supervise the research program of the museum, to correlate this with the activities of the departments at Yale, and to plan and direct the work of the visiting professor. To stimulate among graduate students interest in the problems of the Pacific, fellowships of large stipend will be awarded annually to students who are qualified to engage in research under the direction of the museum.

"The research activities of the Bishop Museum in the natural and social sciences have been of the highest scientific value," Dr. Angell said. "By reason of its central position it is strategically placed to study the cultural, geological and zoölogical problems of the Pacific area. This it does through expeditions to the islands and bordering mainlands which gather data of great importance to the anthropologist, the social scentist, and the scholars interested in different branches of the natural sciences. Hereafter these activities will be a part of the general program of the Yale Graduate School.

The Bishop Museum has given much attention to the native races of the Pacific. The studies entered upon by Yale and the museum have led to the discovery of ruins of great antiquity in the Mariana Islands, between Hawaii and the Philippines, which natural scientists declare indicate a vanished civilization in the Pacific comparable to that of the ancient mainland. These ruins are expected to throw light on the origin and immigration of the Pacific people.

By some routes in the distant past these people left the Asiatic continent and spread over an area 8000 miles long and 6000 miles wide. To trace these routes and to find out who these early people were is one of the problems which the workers at Yale and the museum are trying to solve.

ST. JOHNSBURY FAIR GROUNDS

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt. (AP)—Stockholders of the Caledonia County Fair, who recently voted to discontinue the annual fair which had been held for 83 years, June 26 voted to grant an option on the fair grounds to St. Johnsbury Academy. The Academy contemplates using the grounds for a new athletic field.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

French Art—'Bristol Fashion'

By FRANK RUTTER

Bristol, Eng.

THERE is a phrase used in the British marine which every sailor understands: "Ship-shape and Bristol fashion." It means not only that everything is in good order and well arranged, but that all has been done with a nice precision and with a certain sense of style. Bristol, an ancient port and a great modern industrial city, finely carried out the tradition implied in this classic nautical phrase in the exhibition of modern French art, and which was part of its recent celebration of "French Week."

André Maurois has happily observed, "National friendships are the total of individual friendships, for whose creation there must be opportunities of contact and of common interest." Such an opportunity was afforded by the official visit of the Mayor and municipality of Rouen to the Lord Mayor and municipality of Bristol. French bands were among the visitors from across the Channel, and there were opportunities for Bristol citizens to become better acquainted with French music as well as French art.

But a special interest attached to the art exhibition, organized under the auspices of the Association Francaise d'Expansion et d'Échanges Artistiques. Covering a period of 50 years, it included not only examples of such accepted masters as Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, Monet, Renoir, Rodin, etc., but also an extraordinarily fine choice of works by contemporary French painters, sculptors and other art workers. Several important exhibits came from British private collections, but the chief feature of the exhibition was the splendid array of works by living artists which came from France.

The Best Examples

What excited admiration particularly was the evident fact that the French committee had not been content to send "any" work by even a famous artist, but had been at much pains to obtain examples showing each artist at the summit of his achievement. Where most other nations—and I fear Great Britain is one—would have organized such an exhibition mainly with an eye to "sales," France proved herself above such sordid considerations. Most of the exhibits were not for sale, being private loans, but they will certainly increase the prestige of French art generally and so, in all probability, indirectly lead to sales in future.

Let me give a few examples indicating the kind of works selected for this exhibition. Joseph Bernard was persuaded to lend a small marble figure of a young girl which this famous sculptor keeps in his own home as a souvenir of his larger version of the same subject. The life-size version is beautiful, but this marble statuette—which is entirely the work of the sculptor's own hands—has a refinement and perfection of beauty which exceed even that of the larger figure.

Henri Matisse is a painter of genius and originality, whose work nevertheless is unequal and sometimes shocks the unprofessional observer. It would have been easy to pitch upon a painting by him which would interest painters, but bewilder the general public. With praiseworthy tact the organizers went to the artist's daughter, Mme. Duthuit, and induced her to lend them a picture her father painted 11 years ago. So that in his "Sleeping Woman" Bristol is able to see a Matisse which in its lovely color, linear design and innocent charm must wake admiration in the heart of every visitor.

Again, that master of animal and bird form, the sculptor Francois Pompon, lent from his own house his own private bronze version of his famous "Owl." It would be easy to multiply examples, but here it is possible only to cite a few more works which incontestably prove their authors to be genuine living masters. I will begin with Bonnard, whose "Cat," "Fruit-Piece" and "Landscape" (lent by Countess de la Warr) illustrate the development of his interpretation of form in lovely color. Then there was Dunoyer de Segonzac, whose "Joinville Bridge" and "Landscape" (lent by Earl Sandwich) are masterpieces of three-dimensional composition, admirable alike in recession, in the economic breadth of their handling, and in the fine mellow quality of their rich but restrained color.

Add to these Marquet's "Transshipment Bridge, Marseilles," so decorative in its design and delicate color, so convincing in its rendering of the water stretching away in the distance; Raoul Dufy's gay colored and exhilarating pier and yachts composition, "Deauville: The End of the Regatta"; Derain's recessional sylvan "Landscape"; Jacqueline Marval's daintily decorative "Child in Fancy Dress," and Signac's brilliant port scenes in water color, and some idea may be formed of the manner in which this Bristol exhibition upheld the repute of French painting of today.

In addition to the sculptors already mentioned, there were plastic exhibits by Bourdelle, Degas, Maillol and Rodin. Henri Arnold, a sculptor who exhibits rarely even in Paris, was represented by an exceedingly refined and graceful bronze statuette of a "Young Girl." Another feature of the exhibition was the superb glassware shown by Maurice Marinot. The variety of his material is as remarkable as the beauty of his shapes and colors, and there is a weight and gravity in his work which gives it a monumental character unique in modern glass.

Altogether this exhibition, which included also a few examples of modern French tapestries, furniture, pottery and porcelain, could not fail to impress the west of England with the high achievement of modern France in a wide variety of art work. A final word of praise must be given to the admirable arrangement of the exhibition, for which its Commissaire, Charles Terrasse, was responsible. To his taste, reinforcing the admirable selection made in Paris, is largely due the happy fact that here at last we had an exhibition of modern art in which truly all was "ship-shape and Bristol fashion."

"The Owl," Bronze by Francois Pompon.

The Antwerp Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP—An exhibition of Flemish art has been opened at Antwerp. Those who remember the pictures in the Flemish Exhibition at Burlington House, London, in 1927 will hardly think it possible that such an assemblage could be surpassed, yet this feat has been achieved by M. Paul Lambotte and his coadjutors. Both in quality of works shown and in range—from the time of the Van Eycks to the days of Rubens, Jordaens and Van Dyck—this exhibition must be regarded as the finest display of Flemish art yet organized in our time.

Apart from the immense art interest of a collection which includes many fine works never previously exhibited in public, the exhibition is a gratifying indication of international amity and accord where art is concerned. Thirty European museums have lent works to Antwerp from their permanent collections, among the capitals represented being Berlin, Budapest, Copenhagen, Dublin, The Hague, Lisbon, Paris (the Louvre), Rome, Stockholm and Vienna. To these must be added contributions from such world-famous galleries as the Rijks, Amsterdam; the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Dresden; the Brera at Milan; the Uffizi and Pitti at Florence, and the Doge's Palace at Venice.

Private collectors have been equally generous. Among the important loans from the United States are a portrait by Joos van Cleve and Gerard David's "Adoration of the Child" from Julius Bache; a wonderful portrait of "A Princess of Savoy" by the Maitre de Flemalle from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bliss; a Mabuse from Ralph Boot; a Quentin Metsys from the Chicago Art Institute; an Isenbrandt and portraits by Memlino and van Cleve from the William Goldman Collection, and a Breughel lent by Henry Schenk-Stamford.

While a stupid law—as yet unrepealed—prohibits England from lending any works from her national art collections, private collectors throughout Great Britain do much to atone for the Government inactivity by their generous response to appeals for loans. Much of the splendor of Van Dyck's representation at Antwerp is due to these loans from British private collections. Lady Louise Mountbatten has lent "Lords John and Bernard Stuart," one of the loveliest of Van Dyck's groups, and portraits of "Charles I" and "Henrietta Maria." Earl Spencer lends "Catherine Rivers and Her Sister" and "Prince d'Arenberg"; Earl Radnor, Van Dyck's "Marie de Medicis," and Lord Camrose, the magnificent full length "The Abbé Scaglia," which cost him £30,000 at the Holford sale and was considered by experts to be cheap even at that figure.

Other important English loans are Van Eyck's "Life of St. Romold" and two Teniers subjects from the Duke of Devonshire; Earl Pembroke's exquisite "Nativity," by Hugo van der Goes; two vigorous Rubens sketches from Sir Herbert Cook; a fine Dirck Bouts from Mrs. Gutekunst, and two Teniers from Sir Otto Beit.

This Flemish exhibition is part of the International Fair which is being held at Antwerp till the end of September, and this in turn is part of the general festivities and celebrations which are being held throughout Belgium in commemoration of the centenary of independence.

F. R.

Alexander Moissi (In Circle) and John Gielgud, Both Appearing as Hamlet in London.

Two Hamlets in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LONDON, which is accused of neglecting Shakespeare, is now in the enjoyment of two Hamlets, played cheek by jowl at the Queens and Globe Theaters. They are those of John Gielgud, one of the most promising young English actors, and Alexander Moissi.

The former gives a poetic, intelligent and spirited portrayal of the great character, which, however, begins to live only after the play scene. In the beginning, both playing and production are sadly inadequate. The Ghost enters at Hamlet's side, and Hamlet remains beside it, occasionally casting oblique glances in its direction while speaking to the audience. But such a hallucination should surely rivet the attention of its victim. Then, Hamlet's dash after the Ghost when he breaks away from his friends is little more than a move toward the Ghost accompanied by them.

But the inadequacy of the opening is compensated by the good work later. From the play scene onward, an astonishing change comes over both players and production, and the performance, if not great, is uncommonly good, and time and experience will surely enable John Gielgud, by birth a Terry, to become a first-rate Hamlet.

Of the rest of a generally useful cast, the best are Gyles Isham and Adele Dixon, as Horatio and Ophelia. As the Queen and King, Martita Hunt and Donald Wolfit portray a pair of decadents, and Brember Wills as Polonius was too much the conscious buffoon. The Ghost fell into the unfortunate position of intoning his lines like a throaty clergyman.

Undoubtedly the two best scenes are the incident between Hamlet and his Mother, and the scene at the grave of Ophelia. In the former Martita Hunt was convincing in the helpless selfpity of a shallow woman, unable to appreciate the full consequences of the tragedy for which she is largely responsible. In the graveyard scene both Hamlet and Laertes (Francis James) rose well to the occasion. In the mad scene Ophelia was touching, but surely it is a mistake to leave her flowers to the imagination. Is this not a so-called recent improvement? A Shakespeare producer must understand the Elizabethan period of play presentation and also realize that Shakespeare was a master of it, and go carefully with his improvements. In other respects the production is admirable, especially in its simple but beautiful scenery and its adaptation to a smooth running production of the great play in two parts.

Moissi's Hamlet at the Globe is from the German translation by Wilhelm v. Schlegel, and the fact that it is a translation strips it of poetic familiarity and enhances its dramatic value; but this representation resembles a series of scenes from the play, rather than a complete production. At the outset, Moissi strikes a moving note, for, from the moment he appears, one sees that Hamlet is a stricken man. He possesses a curious, often very beautiful voice, high in tone, and capable of harshness as well as softness, on which he is apt at times to force the contrast. But there is also great variety of compass in a performance which, without ever seeming to rise to the full heights of drama, does at times touch the profoundest depths of tragedy, especially in the great scene with his Mother.

But at the close of the play scene, where he should be in a frenzy, Moissi's Hamlet retains sufficient presence of mind to blow out the candelabra, a bad piece of business which were better cut. On the other hand, his distraction is convincing in a man whose breeding compels him to retain his balance. Undoubtedly a very live rendering of Hamlet, missing real greatness because the actor has not quite made up his mind about the character. But has anybody ever done so? Moissi himself admits that he seldom plays the character twice in the same way. Possibly it needs a Shakespeare to understand Shakespeare.

Amongst other characters, all well played, one of the best, as it should be, was the First Player of Raul Lange, who stirred his audience in the theater as much as he did Hamlet in the play. King Claudius was especially good in the short scene where Hamlet refrains from killing him at his prayers. This was built on original lines, the King being shown kneeling at a priedieu, but groveling on the ground in remorse. Johanna Terwin, as the Queen, showed a power in the scene with Hamlet which should enable her to play Lady Macbeth. Ophelia was even more touching than usual, partly owing to her not making herself too pretty, while remaining sufficiently attractive: a normal girl bewildered by an abnormal situation—surely the right effect. The graveyard scene was not so well done as the rest, and it was surely artistically wrong to play the climax beside and not in the grave.

On the whole this production is masterly, and the scenery—mainly curtains—simple and elegant.

C. F. A.

'Samson Agonistes' at Oxford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oxford, Eng.

JOHN MILTON expressly stated that he did not intend "Samson Agonistes" for stage production. This, however, was due to the obvious impossibility, when the play was composed, of getting the Restoration Theater to consider the work of a well-known adherent of the defeated Cromwellian party, rather than to any desire to write a merely literary drama. Milton did not share the Puritan hatred of the stage, and in 1634 his "Comus" had enjoyed a successful production in Ludlow Castle, so that this presentation of his semi-autobiographical classical tragedy on the theme of Samson's final overthrow of the Philistine temple involves no real contravention of his wishes.

Twice before, once in London and once in America, "Samson Agonistes" has been put upon the stage, and a selection from it has been played in the home of the Poet Laureate at Boar's Hill. But never can it have been given in more delightful or appropriate surroundings than in the Fellows' Garden of Exeter College, Oxford.

Milton's biographer, Masson, was definitely of opinion that a proper production of "Samson Agonistes" would result in "a grand stage performance." Excellently played as it is and supported by so many adventi tious advantages, this Oxford presentation hardly confirms this view. The extraordinarily long speeches of Samson, well read by Mr. Boddington, have many virtues, but they are not dramatic; they do not hold the audience as the equally long speech of the King in "The Apple Cart" succeeds in doing. On the other hand, it must be admitted that on the entrance of the messenger, rushing headlong through the audience to the stage, the play suddenly springs into dramatic life, and remains an exciting and moving spectacle until the end.

A noteworthy performance was that of Mrs. Elspeth Coghill as Dalila. Her slow entrance on the greensward in front of the stage, in a long silver gown, and holding a great red rose, "with all her bravery on, and tackle trim, sails filled and streamers waving," made an extraordinarily impressive scene. So effective was Mrs. Coghill's performance that one could not help wondering how Milton managed to reconcile the bitter anti-feminism of the words he gave to his chorus with the intellectual subtlety of his Dalila. Altogether, this production, in which N. H. K. A. Coghill was assisted by John Masefield, was, especially when aided by the summmer sun, a notable addition to the delights of Oxford during Eights Week.

Of Many Things

JANE COWL proposes to revive "Twelfth Night" next season in New York. The Theater Guild is talking of reviving "Much Ado About Nothing," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in the leads. There is rumor of moving the London production of "Othello," with Paul Robeson in the title rôle, to New York next season.

Molly Picon

Molly Picon, singing actress in many Yiddish productions, has been appearing at the Capitol Theater in New York, doing a miscellaneous turn of character impersonations and winning much applause by her talent. She reminds one of Elsie Janis in her earlier days as a mimic in her ability to blend grotesque humor and pathos. Miss Picon has an agreeable, low-pitched voice which in itself is greatly in her favor in a day when too much shrill and inexpressive speaking is heard in plays and films.

Mme. Schumann-Heink

Mme. Schumann-Heink made 30 appearances during the week beginning June 13 at the Roxy Theater in New York, giving a few songs each time, and making a radio appearance also. She came through the trying task with her usual good humor and zest.

Lon Chaney Speaking

Lon Chaney says he stayed out of the talking films until he was sure they were here to stay. He did not wish to risk his box office value in silent pictures until he was certain that the public would like them noisy. He has just finished his first audible film. He declares he never reads, and explains that this is because he needs to go to life direct. He adds that he does not associate with other screen players when away from the studio, "not because I am not fond of the people I work with, but because I want to forget my work and everything connected with it when I am through for the day."

An Edgar Wallace Theater

Lee Shubert has acquired the rights of several Edgar Wallace melodramas, enough to run through the season if three or four of them are moderate successes. To celebrate this event, Mr. Shubert says he will rename after the author the theater that is to house them in New York.

E. C. S.

Beauvais Tapestry Moderne

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

FRANCE boasts two great national industries in her tapestry and ceramic manufactories, where years of achievement have imbued their backgrounds with a rich element of romance. The factory at Sèvres has been known for generations for the charm of its porcelains. The Gobelin and Beauvais factories still retain the crown for excellence in the art of tapestry weaving.

The modern trend is showing itself significantly at present in the products of this trio of factories. One of the most unusual exhibitions of its kind is to be found at Beauvais this season.

In this quaint establishment, but two hours north of Paris, is a collection of highly modernized furniture which leads one to realize how well the factory is keeping step with the present times. Though the tapestry in this furniture, these screens and these panels is realized in design by the modern decorators of the day, the quality retains at the same time the high standard for which the Beauvais weavers have long been reputed. And these products probably are as vitally of the age as were those things of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which are now in the museum section of the factory.

The mechanical objects of today are being reproduced in the themes of modern tapestry as faithfully as were the more romantic arts and crafts of previous centuries. Where once musical instruments, artists' palettes and even bicycles were given favor, telephones, cameras and airplanes are now seen.

A striking suite of furniture has been designed by the French decorator René Prou in lacquered wood and white ivory, with upholstery of Beauvais tapestry from designs by Paul Vera. Entitled "Les Beaux Dimanches," the designs used in this series recall pleasurable pastimes of a twentieth century afternoon. And it is here that such details as the gracefully crouching figure of a child operating a camera, or the modern ball player are to be noted. The colorings, though pronounced in modern brilliance, are still pure in Beauvais richness.

Another interesting collection with the influence of modern design and color is Raoul Dufy's series of "Paris" tapestries. Among these are a group of chair backs in gay blue with colored medallions depicting landmarks about the French capital. Remarkable effects both in design and in tapestry production are evident in the four-paneled screen by Dufy, the theme of which is a picture map of Paris at sunset. The maze of streets, the myriad of tiny buildings, the innumerable monumental sites permit an exceptional opportunity for skilled handicraft.

Cappiello has accomplished a striking ensemble for furniture in his "Perroquets" suite. A brilliance and a softness have been simultaneously gained in the unusual tapestry panels which this painter has imagined for the upholstery of these lacquered chairs. Parrots in all the glory of their plumage are portrayed in designs wherein the color spectrum runs rampant. Reds, blues and greens of exotic tones flash against the tortoise-shell lacquer wood of the furniture.

While the workers in one atelier continue their weaving on the tapestry of Anquetin, which is a modern subject in ancient style, another atelier is occupied with an order for chairs to be placed in the ministry offices. Here the characteristic modern symbols of the departments are mingled with the bold "R. F." of the République Française and the traditional garlands and swags.

Musicians as Painters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—From time to time Paris offers gems in her incidental exhibitions. They come almost unheralded and are found in quaint corners, but are, nevertheless, rich in just that luster which the larger, more conventional art shows often lack. An exhibition of no mean proportion to be classed in this category is to be found at the Salle Pleyel, offering some 200 canvases by several score musicians.

Henri Etlin has found excellent material for striking caricatures in the features of Honegger, Fauré, Mistinguett, Litvinne, and Clemenceau; Daniel Maquerre, a touch of the modern formula in his two still lifes; Pierre Pasquier is another among the caricaturists whose group of modern musical artists and orchestral leaders provoke mirth and interest; and Manuel Quiroga is a third cartoonist who varies his series of humorous water colors with an oil portrait done in the ancient manner.

Of quite another style, and shown in another modern gallery, at the Pigalle Theater, is an exhibition of paintings by Rabindranath Tagore, the poet. His pictures from 1928, 1929 and 1930 embrace a distinctly new note to be dealt with by judges of the arts.

In the aquarelles the water color is applied in many simple coats, one over another, from light to darker tints. Tagore understands the secret of painting around his subject. Through the depths of the darkest tones come glints of the first colors; and bold unpainted alleys of white paper around the forms achieve a poignant emphasis. A sense of rhythm prevails. Scarcely any comprehensible theory of technic is evident, yet an expression and a feeling are observed in portraitures and facial details which make them of remarkable interest.

Korean Fine Arts Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEOUL, Korea—Further evidence of a distinct revival in Korean arts has appeared at the ninth annual Chosen (Korean) Fine Arts Exhibition which was recently held here.

Paintings in Occidental style were most popular, 744 of these having been submitted to the judges, of which 200 were selected for hanging, but it is believed that some of the best pictures did not appear this year due to a dispute between the examining committee and some of the artists. In paintings of the Oriental school, 117 scrolls were sent in, of which 45 were exhibited, and eseveral of these revealed true artistry in the classical manner. More than 200 examples of Chinese calligraphy, which is highly esteemed in the entire Orient, were also subhibited, and several of these revealed 10 pieces of sculpture were displayed.

The Chosen Fine Arts Exhibition is sponsored by the Government as part of its policy to faster the arts and crafts of Korea, which are admitted to have deteriorated during the last 500 years. During the Korai dynasty, the porcelain, paintings, calligraphy and sculpture of the kingdom reached very high planes, as may be seen in the museums and private collections in Keijo, but no such masterpieces were made in the Yi era which followed, and the first signs of an artistic revival are said to have appeared only a decade ago.

Simultaneously with the Fine Arts Exhibition, an exhibition of peasant arts and crafts was also held here, the first of its type in the country. Pottery, porcelain, wood carving, weaving and other handicrafts were displayed, all of excellent quality and of interesting design, and distinctly superior to the usual commercial works of this sort.

Philadelphia Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

A RETROSPECTIVE survey of 50 years in American painting is offered by the John F. Braun collection, on view publicly for the first time at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The value of the aggregate as study material lies in its clarification of American art development, and in providing an unbroken record of accomplishment in the field of painting from the sixties to the present.

As it is shown, the collection is divided roughly into three parts, the early painters who stemmed more particularly from the Colonial and immediate post-Colonial traditions; artists of the transition, when German and French influences were displacing the Georgian influence, and painters of the present whose stimulus is predominantly French.

From 1860 to 1880 one finds figure and portrait traditions still adhering to the early American trend largely motivated by British painters of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Paralleling the Barbizon School of France come the artists of the American Hudson River school, George Inness, Wyant, Fuller and their fellows, with the somewhat more rugged woodsiness of Blakelock, and the gentle pastoral farm interiors and exteriors by Horatio Walker. Following closely upon these traditions come the painters of the Delaware Valley group now flourishing in and about New Hope—William L. Lathrop, dean of the community, Edward W. Redfield and Daniel Garber.

Duveneck's Bold Strokes

Gradually, however, French and German influences supplant earlier tendencies. Duveneck's bold, broad form-chiseling strokes bespeak the fundamentals of Munich, and the master works of Eakins mark the climax of a period in America that was soon to give place to modern Paris-born art theories.

Neither Whistler nor Sargent, foremost American art personalities resident abroad, achieved the intimate interassociation of America and England presented by the spectacle of the American painter, Benjamin West, as president of the Royal Academy.

The imaginative and decorative charm of Whistler's "White Lady," the refined realism of Dewing's "The Lute," pass to the Impressionist influence evident in Mary Cassatt's "Mother and Child," and in Gari Melcher's study of similar subject matter. The massive simplification of another modern trend finds expression in Max Bohm's figure compositions, while Impressionistic shimmer of color values is noted again in landscapes by Twachtman and Hassam, in figure and landscape studies by J. Alden Weir.

As so many of these painters reflect the French art tempo of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, so does De Forest Brush reflect the Italian of a somewhat earlier period.

Comrades in Art

George Bellows, Robert Henri and George Luks constitute a group of three whose similar tendencies hold them forever together as comrades in art, although to Henri life was all optimism and piquancy, while to Luks it combined strength, stark realism and biting satire, and to Bellows it was touched often with dramatic foreboding.

One painter, however, defies classification and stands out alone—Albert P. Ryder. From his landscape "Autumn Meadows" to his two purely imaginative compositions "Elegy" and "Nourmahal," one feels stirring within the paint the poet and the dramatist.

Art of the immediate present is merely indicated in the "Woman's Head" by Guy Pene Du Bois, and the canvases by George and Martin Baer, who, after all, are scarcely American.

Among the many represented in the Braun collection are Winslow Homer, Homer Ma[illegible], William M. Chase, Abbott H. T[illegible], Th[illegible]re Robinson, Elliott Da[illegible]d, ur B. Davies, Joseph Pen[illegible], Je[illegible] Myers, Violet Oakley, Helen Turner, John La Farge, Henry Golden Dearth, Ernest Lawson, H. O. Tanner, Albert Groll and Walter Griffin.

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Music News of the World

Pizzetti's 'Lo Straniero'

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

PIZZETTI'S "Lo Straniero" ("The Stranger") is an opera in two acts, the action of which takes place amid the Hebraic tribe of Hanoch, in the times of the Priestly Kings. One day a stranger appears amid this tribe, and his arrival marks the beginning of a period of prosperity; crops thrive, warfare against neighboring tribes ceases, and love reigns over the whole region. The old King, Hanoch, decides to break with the tradition of his people by giving his daughter in marriage to the Stranger who has brought good fortune to the tribe. The elders and other influential members of the tribe oppose this intention, but, as it happens, the Stranger himself declines the King's offer, declaring that in order to save a girl from being sacrificed he committed parricide. This confession appalls the tribe, but the King, although bitterly disillusioned, decides to save the criminal from the usual punishment, banishing him, however, to the desert whence he came.

In the second act the Stranger, alone in the night, is preparing to start, when the King's daughter, Maria, comes to him bringing bread and water for the first stages of his journey through the desolate regions. He declines the help, preferring to travel alone and helpless. She, however, insists, feeling that she must follow his steps, as a sister would. "No!" he cries "I cannot accept. I cannot! If you do not return to your tent I shall not move from here; and when your people see me in the morning they will do away with me." And the beautiful duet, instinct with kindness and love, continues until the watchmen's trumpets herald the break of dawn. The lovers stand appalled. He urges her to vanish, to save herself, but it is too late; they have been seen, and the people, in their wrath, close upon them. The Stranger again tries to save Maria, declaring that he is a wizard. The people hesitate a while, but soon start stoning him. Maria, thereupon, rushes from her father's arms into those of the Stranger.

Libretto Austere

Between this work and Pizzetti's previous operas, there is very little difference from the point of view of form, but a very great deal from that of substance. In the previous operas, the whole drama was expressed in the choral episodes, through the multitude of clamant voices; clash, contrast and motion were born from the choral writing, providing the very framework of the score. But here, the choir does not rise to the level of a protagonist, as it did in many parts of the composer's "Fedra," in the admirable first act of "Debora," or in the last scene of "Fra Gherardo." It remains a "choir" pure and simple, keeping in its corner and not becoming a dramatic character except in the last scene, in which, of course, rhythm and vitality were imperative.

And even the singing is restricted, as often as not, to a continuous recitative. It is true that, in Pizzetti's other operas, the recitative often assumes a clear and definite melodic aspect. Here, in our opinion, it does not. The main reason for this change lies in the character of the libretto devised by Pizzetti. It is, at bottom, extremely austere, not only because of the character of the period in which the action takes place, but because it consists almost entirely of narratives. Throughout the two long acts, very little happens, although a good deal is described and recounted. When all is said and done, the whole opera is absorbed in the long story told at the beginning by King Hanoch; in the long story in which the Stranger describes his own life, and in his description, to Maria, of the "voices" that guided him during his wayfaring. The actual dramatic events seen on the stage—the condemnation of the parricide to a new exile, and later the stoning—are so brief, and inserted within so great a quantity of mere narrative matter, that they lose a good deal of their efficacy, and indeed, serve to emphasize the lack of balance in the opera's structure.

Like an Oratorio

What is the message that Pizzetti wished to convey in this work? The answer is provided, clearly enough, by the definitely Christian conclusion, and by the hymn of love which at the end arises from the mouths of the people, whom anger had previously dominated. But Maria's sacrifice is not so outstanding in character as to justify the sudden change from hatred to love; nor does the Stranger stand out as one endowed with sanctifying influence by virtue of actual deeds; it is only by narratives that such an influence is ascribed to him, and therefore he lacks the prominence and authority which only facts and actions can impart to dramatic characters. This lack of dramatic continuity, and the absolute lack of the movements and contrasts which alone establish atmosphere on the stage, render "Lo Straniero" rather similar to an oratorio in which various characters in turn play the part usually given to one Narrator.

To these idiosyncrasies of the libretto the music exactly and faithfully corresponds. The opera starts with a prelude built out of themes which reappear during the two acts, not after the fashion of Wagner's leitmotifs, but for mainly colorific and, so to speak, "atmospheric" purposes. In structure, the score does not differ from Pizzetti's previous ones. He applies in it the same ideas with regard to music, drama and recitative. The words follow one another in close, quick succession, clothed in severe unadorned musical garb, altogether devoid of rhetoric—but also of dramatic pregnancy. Free from all formal fetters, and circulating at will round the words, the music of the vocal parts is not exempt from a certain monotony. It is, in fact, abstract to the extent of being able to encompass all the characters and all the situations, taking them in its uniform stride. The idiosyncrasies of the actors and the progress of the action are not marked by adequate differentiations in the music, but have to be artificially traced back to the words of the text.

The orchestral setting also is too abstract and too restricted in color and in expressive scope; it is entirely devoted to evoking atmosphere for the situations and expressing character, and wends its way along a continuous development of the themes, without ever a defined, rounded musical episode. However, "Lo Straniero" is an original, individual expression of Pizzetti's temperament; it maintains a high level throughout, and is one of the few music dramas that deserve enduring success.

Antheil's 'Transatlantic'

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

GEORGES ANTHEIL, author and composer of the three-act opera "Transatlantic," recently performed at Frankfort, is probably better known in America than in Germany. He was born in 1900 at Trenton, N. J., his parents being, I am told, of Polish extraction. In 1926 his "Mechanical Ballet," produced in the United States, gave rise to much discussion. In Germany, during the last seven or eight years, he has made himself known by giving piano recitals devoted to his own eccentric compositions, the performance of which calls for the free application to the keyboard of clenched fists and of forearms. At the time, that kind of thing was called "futurism." Since 1922 he has been living in Europe; and as a good deal has been said and written about him, this production of his first opera (completed in 1929) aroused much interest.

Any attempt to describe the subject of "Transatlantic" intelligibly is bound to go to wreck on account of the confused, illogical, amateurish handling of the plot. Antheil's obvious intention was to give a picture of today's life in America; to depict its "hustle" and at the same time to suggest the tension and the substrata of feelings that go with this life.

To this purpose he uses the events accompanying a presidential election, which he depicts realistically, and not kindly. The election period is marked by much dishonesty and by an occasional crime or two. The brutal business man, Ajax, is electioneering agent for the comparatively decent Hector; and he hopes, if Hector is elected, to be able to carry out unimpeded his shady financial transactions. In order to gain Hector's coöperation, he causes Helena, Jason's wife, to lure him into her toils. But she falls into the very snare she has set, becomes devoted to Hector, and discloses to him all Ajax's disreputable plans. At the eleventh hour, Ajax, by nominating another candiate, seeks to prevent Hector's being elected, but he does not succeed. Hector becomes President, Helena is united to him and Jason departs for Europe, while Ajax is arrested for incitement to crime.

Antheil's Theories

All this is a mere skeleton of the action. There are cabaret scenes and love scenes, telephone conversations are heard, megaphones fill the election halls with their din, telegraph instruments are at work, elevators whizz up and down skyscrapers, there are processions of wets and drys, and here and there gunshots. It is a hopeless medley; and even after reading the text several times, one cannot find one's way through the chaotic disarray. There is neither a leading main idea, nor does the action proceed with any semblance of logic. Never was there a worse libretto.

Antheil has often expressed himself on the subject of his own work. And after having read all that he has to say one realizes why his opera was bound to be a failure; no score can stand so much theorizing. Antheil is against "old" opera and against "new" opera; against old romanticism and new realism; against everything, in fact, except his own operas. "Transatlantic," he tells us, is a "real" opera. If so, all the operas which we admire are nothing but mistakes and shams. Naturally, Antheil is aware that "music must flow freely, and originate in its own inner, organic laws." If so, then I must confess my inability to understand why he composes, for his music is quite lifeless, has no character of its own, and reveals an incredible poverty of invention. Its lack of substance is as obvious as its low, technical level—a level determined by that of jazz. It is formless and impotent, and at its best it consists of successive noises that convey no impression whatever to the listening ears. Wherever there is a feeling to express, it resorts, laboriously, to the veriest commonplaces; elsewhere, it quotes bits of Stravinsky or Puccini. The vocal writing, both in the soli and in the choral parts, is very clumsy, and it is only the orchestra that gives out, now and then, fairly acceptable sounds. But even then, the impression remains that Antheil has failed properly to learn anything of his craft, and that he lacks the necessary experience from the dramatic point of view. "Transatlantic" is an altogether unsuccessful experiment.

The Production

The Frankfort Opera House has devoted its best efforts and utmost resources to its difficult, thankless task. Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, the conductor, imparted to the orchestra as much color and life as was possible. Herbert Graf, the producer, and Ludwig Sievert, who devised the stage settings, deserve high praise for the wealth of technical fancy that distinguishes their achievements. Among the soloists, pride of place should be given to Else Gentner Fischer, who sang beautifully. Jean Stern as Hector and Robert vom Scheidt as Ajax are to be warmly commended.

The success went to the admirable production rather than to the work. The audience found the first two acts acceptable. At the end there was loud applause, which, however, soon yielded to a storm of hisses.

Ibert's 'Angélique'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE OPERA-COMIQUE has just given us an entertainment of surprising quality. A gay entertainment, admirably played, full of good music, an entertainment which has the merit of being of its time, of making one feel youth and fantasy to be good, and which frees us at one stroke from the traditions of academism in the sphere of subsidized lyricism. The management of the Salle Favart deserves the warmest compliments for including in the repertory the "Angélique" of Jacques Ibert. At last here is this pleasing work installed in its true frame, with a first-rate cast and the spacious stage-setting that it has till now lacked.

One had not forgotten the flavor of Jacques Ibert's score, which, without every ceasing to be musical, obtains effects of efficacious fooling without forgoing a sort of lyrical humor of very pretty color. The delicately imaginative and discreetly faërie temperament of the composer of the "Escales" and of the wash-house scene in the "Roi d'Yvetot" finds means to assert itself in the happiest way possible. If this work is not maintained in the repertory of the house, one can only despair of the public.

The work is supg with a warmth and verve that sometimes jeopardize the vocal quality of the performance, which becomes a bit raucous. They will have to calm this effervescence, which springs from the communicative joy of the acting, done with gusto by Roger Bourdin, Tubiana, Pujol, Bernardi, Marvini, Genio, Mme. Gondy and the group of neighbors. And the performance was conducted with firm vivacity by Albert Wolff, who obtained from his orchestra that balance in humor that the singers were not able to achieve.

"Fou de la Dame"

The "Fou de la Dame" is called, one does not know why, a "chanson de geste," MM. de la Tourasse and Limozin and M. Delannoy himself are perhaps wrong in wishing to give too much philological importance to their highly developed act.

Really, there is a fundamental error of conception. What is done here is either too much or too little. The authors imprudently refer us to a libretto that, actually, does not exist. The work would have been much more significant if this imaginative play had remained in the sphere of the dream and of the arbitrary. From the moment that they encourage denouements that come to nothing, the balance of the work is compromised.

When it does not strive to restore to us the atmosphere of a rather too severe medieval "descant," Marcel Delannoy's music is full of charming effects. One discovers here that freshness and youthfulness of inspiration that charmed us in the "Poirier de Misère." And the final ensemble in the form of a "Blues"—an enchanting page—shows us what we can expect from young people who have grown up in the atmosphere of jazz and who manage to draw therefrom a suppleness of style, an elegance of writing and a richness of harmony that are veritable Fountains of Youth for our art.

As to the "Rayon des Soieries," it is really a kind of masterpiece. The fragments of it that had been given in the concert hall did not allow one to guess the value of this score, which is so well adapted to its subject.

In a big novelty shop, a salesman of the silk department knows the double disgrace of being scorned by the glove saleswoman whom he loves and misunderstood by the head of his department. But being noticed by the Queen of the Aloha Isles, who visits the shop, he suddenly realizes his own worth, shows himself gifted with the genius for trade and dazzles at once the ungrateful saleswoman and the imprudent management, who both throw themselves upon his mercy.

A Vital Score

An extremely vital score develops this theme with irresistible comic force. It is impossible to place it in a classified type. This is not a meager compliment. Here are a spontaneity and a force which are rarities in the music of today. For the rest, the company of the Opéra-Comique showed in the interpretation of this comedy an ease and freedom that were really extraordinary. One would go far to see Roger Bourdin in the part of Gaston Paquet, just as one goes to applaud a Victor Boucher, for the sole joy of contemplating a fine interpretation. As to M. Balbon, he makes a convincing caricature of the character of M. Loyal. And do not think that this is a question of that comic excess of baritones who laboriously frisk about in "The Barber of Seville" with ready-made gestures, fale intonations and guttural voice. Here we have authentic players who know how to compose a part and maintain it solidly. They were, moreover, well seconded by Mmes. Vera Peeters as a gracious and pleasant saleswoman and Calvet as an incandescent sovereign. These three productions obtained considerable success.

North American Sängerbund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—With complete artistic and social success the North American Sängerbund held its thirty-seventh triennial saengerfest here on June 18, 19 and 20.

They sing lustily, they sing expertly and, when all of their male voices are united into a single choir of 3000, they sing with an impressiveness that is probably unequaled in this country.

This great male chorus was the stellar feature of the last two evening concerts and lured into the huge Olympia audiences large enough to make a respectable showing in its 17,000 capacity. The opening concert and the two matinées did not arouse quite so much public interest, though the enthusiasm of those who did attend must have been most gratifying to the singers.

There were well over 100 different societies from about 40 cities represented among the delegates.

The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Associate Conductor Victor Kolar, and three soloists—Juliette Lippe, dramatic soprano; Otto Tamini, tenor, and Marcel Salzinger, baritone, all from continental opera houses—combined with the choral groups to give variety to the programs.

ARTHUR HACKETT

Arthur Hackett

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ARTHUR HACKETT, the tenor, should, by the look and build of him, be a baritone; and perhaps he is at a certain advantage, having a high voice and a substantial physical construction to support it. In most cases people do well, no doubt, to fit, in appearance, the part they take, else our platforms and stages would be all incongruity. The majority of double-bass players, for example, ought to present an outline commensurable with the magnitude of their instrument. Veritably, they should not, as a rule, be persons short of stature and small of hand. Trombonists, for another instance, may plausibly be slender, but they must sit reasonably high in their chair, not to seem to be shoving their slide, at full extension, down through the floor. An oboist; from idyllic tradition, he is merely a shepherd boy blowing on a straw. Let him, then, take juvenile shape, no matter if the most remarkable oboe player known to Americans within ordinary recollection, Georges Longy, was a figure of eye-filling proportions.

In regard to Hackett, constantly I find myself forgetting that "high voice" is the phrase that classifies him; for I never think of him as a vocalist able to deliver, upon order, a series of acute sounds represented by notes a leger line or two above the staff. Far from this, and better, too, I recall him simply as a man who sings, neither high nor low, but mediumwise, as we think of a baritone, instead of a tenor, doing.

A Musical Colony

Mr. Hackett dwells in a part of town that was once thought grateful for summer living, and, in fact, is still found so by a visiting population of students. He has his residence, or in realistic parlance, rents an apartment, on what used to be called Harlem Heights, now Morningside Heights; his location being on the southwestern, or evening side, of the hill. At the actual moment he has taken himself off to New Hampshire latitudes; but he will be back again toward the end of July, when they give the Choral Symphony of Beethoven at the Stadium Concerts. For wherever an orchestra and a chorus present a work requiring the assistance of a tenor soloist, do not be surprised to read the name of Hackett on the program.

The Fields of Harlem Heights, as New Yorkers of the eighteenth century spoke of the crowning plain of the hill, are proving remarkably adaptable to musical colonization; and Mr. Hackett in choosing them as a place whereon to settle is joining one of the artistic—or should I rather say academic—movements of the day. For, of course, Columbia University stands the dominant fact of the locality. And yet mention of Columbia brings to mind the name of MacDowell, time gone; and the names of Mason, Hall and Bingham, at present. You can connect, for that matter, almost any American college with the art of music in your talk nowadays and hold the respectful attention of those with whom you converse.

Well, after all, college music is college music, and it may never be much else; but on the Fields of Harlem Heights something more is developing. The real estate footage that the Juilliard Musical Foundation seems to have acquired near the northwest angle of the promontory—I have not verified things at the Hall of Records, where copies of deeds of property on Manhattan Island are kept; but everybody will know seasonably. Nor does the Foundation, I presume, suffer from any tie-up on account of what are known as Wall Street conditions.

Yes, the Fields are musical enough; and Mr. Hackett, I know, enjoys wandering there in the asphodel. He has told me as much. But what of the carillon in the great tower of the new church on Riverside Drive? A year ago, unofficial word transpired that the bells would be ringing by June, 1930. Carillon bells; they don't swing, but hang rigidly and are struck. Before long, assuredly, they will scattering their tunes across the Fields, to beguile saunterers.

Were Mr. Hackett at home, I would discuss him more particularly; would even let him put in a word or two of his own. Still, I have my views about him. I deem him one of the best representatives of oratorio singing that we have in New York; though whether I should account him one of the best in the United States depends. There must be many good American oratorio tenors whom I have not heard. First, I remember Hackett when singing the tenor solo part in the "Faust" Symphony of Liszt, at concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck conducting. The war period, that. Last, I have him as he sang the "Benedictus" a few weeks ago in the Bach B minor Mass at Bethlehem, Pa., at the festival directed by J. Fred Wolle.

A Matter of Style

It is not the noise he makes that fits him for taking part in the performance of great music by distinguished orchestral and choral organizations. It is his perfect understanding and command of his rôle, his mastery of himself and of his task before a serious, sensitive and discerning audience.

Hackett has style. And yet, can I, by writing, prove that he has? No, indeed; I can only aver that he gives me, as listener, a conviction of style, and helps me to a fuller, larger idea of the word than I had before. For I think that style, far from being an absolute thing that we measure to, is variable, evanescent, disclosing itself only through the interpreter at the instant of the playing or the singing.

A New Yorker now, he was formerly a Bostonian; he learned in Boston the technicalities of song. You have heard of the Hackett brothers, Arthur and Charles, both tenors; Arthur for oratorio and Charles for opera. They lived as boys—what counts in the formation of an artist—within the influence of the Worcester (Mass.) County Musical Association. Arthur spent his earliest childhood days in Portland, Me.

The Pilgrim Players

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York came, played and conquered the admiration of musical London more unconditionally than any of the other great orchestras that have visited us and made the present season memorable. The opening concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall before an audience of 8500, including the King and Queen. Celebrities of every order were so numerous that only writers who record the simple annals of the socially famous could possibly do justice to what may be called the decorative side of this and the other three concerts, two of which took place in Queen's Hall.

Virtuosity has always been the musician's passport for foreign travel—although it was said of John Bull, the famous sixteenth century organist and composer, that he left England owing to his "being possessed with crotchets as many musicians are." Today virtuosos travel not singly but in battalions, for no player need aspire to a chair in our crack modern orchestras unless he be a virtuoso of his kind. Unfortunately—as we have been reminded during the last few weeks—collective virtuosity is not necessarily free from those blemishes which have made many of us forget that the word "virtuoso" springs from the same root as virtue. In fact we no longer use the word to denote one who is unusually virtuous musically.

The most remarkable characteristic of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York is that it unites dazzling virtuosity with supreme musical integrity, a combination of qualities as rare in an orchestra as in the individual player. One has heard nothing like it on the London concert platform since the days of Nikisch, or when, at his best period, Kreisler played the Beethoven and Brahms concertos. The splendid personnel of the New York organization may not owe their skill to Toscanini, but unquestionably they are indebted to him for a musical discipline and inspiration that have caused a sensation, of the best and most legitimate kind, whenever the orchestra has played in Europe. Incidentally, Toscanini has reduced the pretensions of most of our "great" conductors to very modest proportions indeed.

A Singing Orchestra

This is a singing orchestra. Toscanini conducted opera at La Scala for 30 years and he brings to his symphonic work the true bel canto with all its Latin ardor. One of our recent visitors conveyed the impression that he had minutely examined every bar of his scores through a sort of musical microscope. True, he discovered points and even bits of counterpoint which had escaped other conductors but which, emphasized in performance, neither pointed a moral nor adorned the musical tale. That is not Toscanini's approach. With him not only does every line of the score sing, but, under the consummate technique of his stick, sings as the composer meant it to sing. And obviously, so great a technician is intolerant of the slightest sag behind the desks. The man who rehearsed "Aïda" 25 times and then asked for more, is not of the optimists who believe "it will be all right on the night." It rarely is, of course, as we in London know after numberless nights when it was not all right. And with Toscanini, technique never leads to the besetting sin of the virtuoso—objectivity in interpretation. He seems incapable of regarding any musical idea dispassionately, but is always passionately at one with it.

The four programs were made up almost wholly of works as familiar to most of us as the look of our own concert halls. Yet one found oneself listening to the Venusberg music and the "Meistersinger" Overture, for example, as if one had never heard them before—as one never had, played in the same fashion. A singing, lyrical quality, combined with gorgeous sound and balance that was somehow always miraculously right, transfigured the stale and familiar into freshness and beauty. Again, no German conductor has ever to the same extent unveiled for us the lyrical loveliness of the "Eroica" that recovered almost Second Symphony or the seventh variation of the Brahms Variations on a Theme of Haydn (Chorale St. Antonii), Op. 56. There were parts even of the "Erioica" that recovered almost the noveity of a first hearing. But practically everything played brought surprises to listeners long accustomed to those so-called "adequate" performances for which the only preparation has been a rough "run-through" on the morning of the concert—the "run-through" that tempts audiences to run off.

Peak of a Rich Season

The final concert included a transcription for full orchestra and organ by Respighi of Bach's mighty Passacaglia in C minor, one of his greatest organ works which, like the Trio-Sonatas, was written originally for the thin-toned two-manual clavicembalo with pedals, and for which Bach borrowed the first half of his theme from a French composer, André Raison. A monstrous little voice, of course, can give utterance to big ideas, but Respighi has very skillfully provided the mouthpiece of a giant orchestra. The result at Queen's Hall was a genuine thrill. It was as if a great cathedral were shaped under one's very eyes.

The visit of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York supplied the peak of the richest orchestral season London has ever known and will be a subject of discussion for many months to come. It has already caused much heartsearching in orchestral circles and many are asking what the British Broadcasting Corporation, the chief British orchestral pillar, is going to do about it. But there is no need for pessimists to emulate the disgruntled little boy who threatened to go into the garden and eat worms. The present British system admittedly wastes opportunity and fine material. Until that is changed we must expect playing which rarely bridges mediocrity. There is, of course, also the difficulty that Toscaninis do not grow on every tree. But as yet we, in London, have not heard anything like our orchestral best.

The benefactors who, by guaranteeing £36,000, made possible the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra's pilgrimage to Europe "in the cause of international artistic understanding, good will and appreciation," have more than earned our gratitude. They may even have anticipated the time when governments will find it more profitable to build orchestras than battleships.

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Growing Delphinium From Seed

By ELIAS NELSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

AS THE season rolls around to the time when seeds of delphiniums are ripening on tall spikes the memory of these wonderful flowers lingers, and the enthusiastic gardener is imbued with the desire to have more of them or better ones next year. Perhaps the owner of a new home has admired them in the garden of a friend and is wondering how he may take time by the forelock looking to the enjoyment of the stately flower on his own place next season.

He may now improve his opportunity, for summer is the most opportune time to start them from seed. Almost a 100 per cent germination may be obtained, if the seed is planted soon after it is matured, while, if sown in spring, a disappointingly small percentage will sprout. So the gardener having delphiniums on his grounds should take forethought to gather the seed for immediate planting or distribution to his friends. Started in summer or even in September the seedlings will make plants of good size next year and reward the owner with fine bloom, while plants from spring-sown seed will not flower until late in summer.

No fear need be felt that the seedlings although small will fail to withstand the winter, for the tiniest plants come through in fine shape, so hardy is the delphinium. They will spring into growth with the passing of winter, long before the spring-sown seed will germinate.

Hybrid delphiniums, of course, do not come true from seed, but the progeny will show the characteristics of the parent plant while at the same time giving some variation of color. The more outstanding the flowers are on the plant from which the seed is taken the better will the seedlings be. Any good strain will give a series of plants of merit and inferior ones will be few. How true they will come will depend upon the breeding of any particular strain obtained.

In a Shallow Box

Delphiniums may be started easily out of doors by taking a shallow box, such as a peach box, removing the bottom and sinking the frame that remains in the ground to within two inches of the top. Put the soil used through a screen and mix into it some fine leafmold and a little bonemeal. Firm evenly with a piece of board and sprinkle the seed over the surface. Barely cover the seeds with soil sifted through a fine sieve. Water thoroughly and then cover with burlap. Do not water again until necessary.

When the seeds germinate, remove the burlap and from this time forward keep the soil moist continuously, using a hand sprinkler with a fine rose. The amateur who carries out these directions will have a thick stand of plants, which may be transplanted early in spring to permanent quarters. Perhaps some fine plants are already in the garden from which to obtain seed, or a friend will be glad to give a start. If the best sorts are wanted, they may be obtained from specialists or certain seedhouses.

Slugs are especially fond of the seedlings and feed upon them and destroy them, if precautions are not taken. The best method of controlling this pest is to keep a space two feet wide around the little seed bed free of clods, trash and weeds so there will be no place for the slugs to hide during the day. When the tiny plants appear, go out each day after nightfall with a flashlight and destroy such slugs as are making their way across the cleared area. This continued persistently will save the plants. In the spring look out for cutworms.

Propagation by Cuttings

In England outstanding varieties have been named and are propagated by division or cuttings, and the type thus preserved. Such practices are not followed to any great extent in the United States as the common method here is to grow them from seed. The skillful gardener is able to divide plants and even increase them from cuttings, but the amateur is likely to meet with disappointment and would do well to depend upon seed.

The development of the hybrid delphinium has been marvelous, for flowers of such large size and exquisite colors have been originated that the devotee to this flower may revel in the wonderful array of forms obtainable. Some are so large that they are called hollyhock delphiniums. Even white varieties have been developed. Ten or more American breeders have originated special strains, which come reasonably true from seed. By guarding against interpollination some growers have been able to offer seed that will come 80 per cent true to color.

Presenting as they do many fine colors, the delphiniums are the chief attraction of the garden in June, and with good care bring a second crop of bloom in late summer or fall. A mixed lot of hybrid seed will give a color series, and the gardener will find much delight in noting the various shades of blue and other colors as the plants come into bloom. Most of them will be doubles. Tints and shades of blue will be found from turquoise to deep blue, and there will be purples and pinks.

Aside from the hybrid strains there are the belladonna and bellamosum varieties, which come true without fail from seed. The former is light blue and the latter deep blue. These are fine varieties and many prefer them to the hybrids. If a still deeper blue is wanted, delphinium formosum may be grown as that also comes true from seed. The flowers in these three varieties are single.

The variations in the hybrids are interesting. Some are self colored, while others will show gradations in the flower from blue to purple, lilac or pink. Generally there is harmony as regards the combination—the light blue bearing company with lilac and dark blue with purple. The flowers also differ as to the eye or bee. This is usually either white or dark. Two plants may have flowers with the same shade of blue, yet one will have a dark eye and the other a white one.

Making Pictures With Trees and Shrubs in Informal Style

By EDNA WALLING, Landscape Designer

II

Melbourne, Vict.

ONE of the rare groups of summer flowering trees and shrubs is comprised of the crepe myrtle, lagerstroemia indica, a little tree with bright rose pink flowers, lagerstroemia indica alba with very pale mauve flowers, and their smaller growing relation lagerstroemia eavesii. So beautiful is the marking of the smooth cinnamon brown bark, and so picturesque is its form that it is best to carpet the ground beneath them with some plant that is quite low growing such as the sun roses, helianthemum "Rose Queen," and "The Bride," h. venustrum, and h. rubens. The foliage alone of these delightful little plants is good so that if, as it sometimes happens the sun roses are not at their best when the lagerstroemias come out the grayish green foliage makes a quiet foreground that is quite pleasing.

And now for the autumn groups. Here is a most gorgeous palette from which to paint our autumn pictures, but we must remember that some of the plants color early in the season and others quite late. For instance crataegus cordata, the Washington thorn, is still quite green when the liquidambers are at their best, and amongst the shrubs the Stag horn sumach is early and the Indian currant (symphoricarpus vulgaris) late. Therefore group the Indian currants with the Washington thorns and the sumach with the liquidambers.

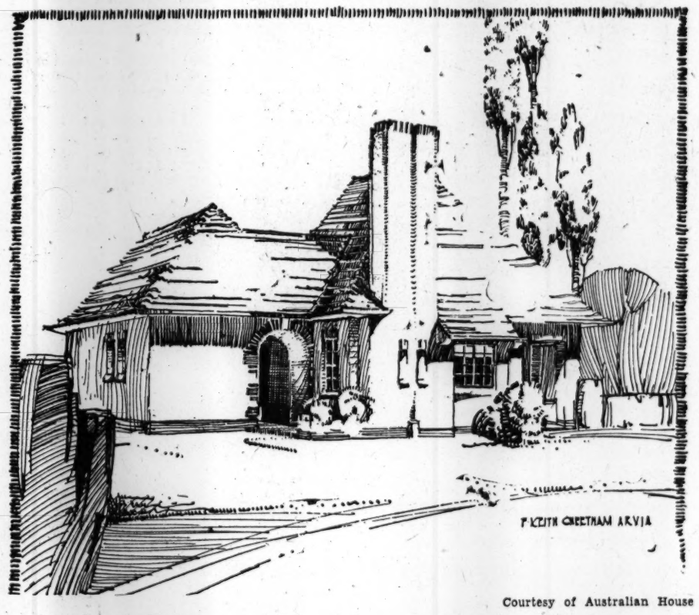
A bank rising slightly from a driveway or lawn is a delightful place to arrange an autumn picture. With red oaks at the back and groups of the various sumach, rhus cotinus, r. cotinus purpurea, the loveliest of all the sumach, rhus typhina, and r. typhina lasciniata. Before these again the Barberries, of which there are so many varieties available now. The ever-popular berberis Thunbergii remains one of the most beautiful of the fairly low-growing varieties, with leaves that are scarlet in midautumn. There are some larger leaved berberis, such as b. Sargentii and b. souliana, that have more or less shiny leaves, in this way somewhat resembling berberis Darwinii. These are most effective grouped with the other varieties; some of the leaves remain quite green, while others are brilliantly scarlet.

Apart from the berries the evergreen foliage of the pyracanthas plays an important part in the autumn pictures, and I should stress this point in connection with berberis Darwinii, which has small shiny foliage of an excellent green. Really the berberis species is so varied that, with the help of an oak or two for height or a Washington thorn, if a smaller group is in view, a picture of the most varied hues and textures may be built up without going outside the berberis family. But to return to the pyracanthas, in an autumn composition I should prefer to let the orange berried variety, p. coccinea, predominate over the red, p. crenulata.

Among the small trees the crêpe myrtles color beautifully and so does that of Prunus nume splendens, the red flowering Apricot, but its season of autumn beauty is very short, quickly shedding its leaves early in the season. Nevertheless I like to plant an occasional one among the autumn things, for it is a beautiful splash of red among those plants that are still in their late summer green.

One could go on indefinitely about autumn groups, but I must close with a word about cotoneasters. From the very low-growing horizontalis, with its deep green foliage, to the tall-growing pannosa, with its gray-green leaves, this is a fascinating species capable of producing a most picturesque group. Some of the varieties are so similar that they can hardly be distinguished by the casual observer, but, when a number of plants are needed, it is often an advantage to secure all those of similar height and foliage because the berries are generally dissimilar.

[The planting suggestions in this article are chiefly for Australia, although many of these trees and shrubs are elsewhere available. Part I was published June 14.]



Courtesy of Australian House Beautiful

A Compact Brick Cottage in the Australian Style

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

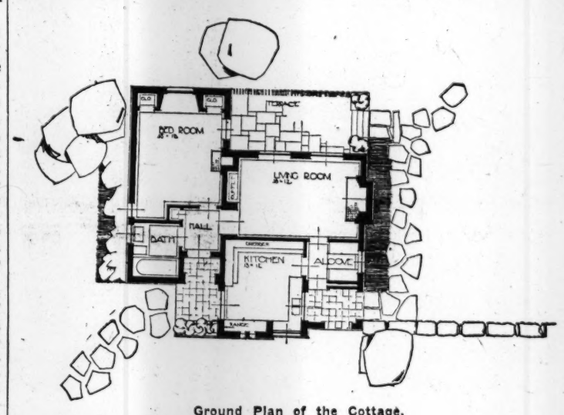
Melbourne, Vic.

THE tendency among architects in Australia at the moment is to design small houses with a minimum of passage space and a maximum of what may be termed workability. This is exemplified in the elevation and plan shown herewith from the office of Keith B. Cheetham, a member of the Council of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and one of the ablest designers of the younger school.

The cottage outlined was planned for an artist and his wife who were recently married, and provision is made for the addition of a studio of larger dimensions than the living room and of other apartments, such as guest room, etc., at a later date. It will be seen that though small in compass it contains all the essentials of a well-appointed and comfortable home, and by judicious use of built-in accessories the problem of furnishing has been reduced so that the smallest number of pieces of movable furniture will be required.

The architect himself says of it: "The aim in designing this small house has been to demonstrate that it is possible to plan a house in which comfort and convenience are not sacrificed to allow for a more pretentious residence. In other words, the real requirements of a young couple form the basis on which it is built rather than a standard which they imagine is expected of them."

The site is on the crest of a hill that commands a magnificent panorama, of which full advantage has been taken with the orientation or placement of the building. The material used is brick with shingle tile roof.



Ground Plan of the Cottage.

My Iris Garden

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

PASS through a small wrought-iron gate, set in a few hedge whose deep green shows off the dull Italian gray-blue of the painted gate, with the flags—that old-fashioned name for the fleur-de-lys (lilies of France) — on either side of the narrow walk. The walk itself is thickly bordered with "London Pride," whose fairy flowers and red, translucent stalks are now a joy, while its heavy green leaves form an admirable edging for the rest of the year. On one side is a bank facing south, while in the middle of the bank brick pansy-bordered steps lead to the azalea terrave above. Whether the picture is more beautiful looking through the iris up to the flaming azaleas, or from the terrace through the iris to the sun is a debatable point. Perhaps they look their best in the evening when tempered light is kindest to cool grays and mauves. Not that other colors are unrepresented, for there are great clumps of "Amer," perhaps the best yellow in England, the deeper yellow of Mrs. Neubronner, the peach-pink of Mrs. Alan Gray, or Dream, the crimson velvet of Ed Michel, and the brown and smoke velvets of Ambassadeur.

The dominant note, however, is the silver mauve of the Pallida Dalmatica section with its many hybrids, tall, stately and fragrant, with here and there the flaunting Lord of June. But the unnamed seedlings of the late Mr. Dykes's raising are best of all. Fortunate was I to find him some years ago "culling" his batch of seedlings. Heaps of the discards lay on the paths. "What are you going to do with them?" I asked. "Burn them," said he. But instead he filled a barrow with them, wheeled it to my car, and piled them round me! Many of them seem to me to equal his named show seedings, and anyhow they refy description in their beauty.

Seed of Virginian stock had been scattered over the bare places, resulting in a carpet of lavender and pink, and beneath this are coming up the spiky leaves of Gladiolus Prince of Wales. In this way color is carried on for many weeks, and the handsome glaucous leaves of the iris "furnish forth" the tall flame-colored spires of this favorite gladiolus.

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

Clematis Montana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

Eight years ago an amateur gardener placed two vigorous plants of clematis montana on each side of his porch. They quickly climbed to the top and then there seemed to be a delay. The upper parts of the creeper seemed to be flourishing, and bloomed throughout the summer, while the parts beneath became bare and leafless. Authorities on the subject were asked to give their opinion, but one and all said nothing could be done. There was no reason to doubt the opinion of experienced gardeners, but flowers on the roof of the porch were little seen, so an experiment in pruning was tried. In early spring, before the shoots appeared, a few of the less important branches were taken off to about half their length. The result during the next month was surprising. Shoots, sometimes a crowd of them, soon grew, wherever a branch had been cut, then leaves and flowers in due course, at the right height. The next spring, the main branches were cut in the same way, with the same result. All the branches bore flowers in abundance, and the bleakness of a long bare stem was over.

Summer-Flowering Shrubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

What a panorama of color may be enjoyed when a good selection of flowering shrubs is chosen with a view to extending the season of bloom from late winter, and early spring, until the summer months. The following suggestions are given for English gardens, although they may apply at least in part to conditions elsewhere.

There is the California lilac or New Jersey teaplant (ceanothus), for instance, a group of flowering shrubs in varying tones of pink, mauve and a particularly lovely shade of powder blue, which, given a sheltered position, flower profusely in the summer. Ceanothus hydridus gloire de plantieres, dwarf and deep blue, and gloire de Versailles with large deep lavender spikes and the charming early flowering pink hybridus Marie Simon are a delightful trio.

The golden many stamened flowers of the shrubby species of St. John's wort (hypericum) such as h. hircinum (goat-scented St. John's wort) and h. patulum henryi—which produces lovely yellow flowers on long stems, give a bright splash of color to the summer garden in England.

The striking purple racemes of buddleia lindleyana, and the varying shades and habit of the summer-flowering spiraea—s. bella, rosy pink, the tall-growing white s. discolor and s. douglasi, rose, to mention only a few of the many varieties grown, are also invaluable for summer flowering.

Correction

Through an error the wrong caption was printed last week with a drawing by Egbert Hans. The scene showed a charming little half moon of wall, within the crescent of which was a quiet pool and a garden seat. With the trees, shrubs, and flagging path went a sense of seclusion which made the whole a charming suggestion for some quiet corner of the garden.

At the Kitchen Window

Chicago, Ill.

There are no "roses, hills or valleys" to be seen in the small rear lot beyond the kitchen window, but there are two small cherry trees between which a little bird bath has been arranged. A mirror above the kitchen sink reflects the window, the white curtains looped back with bands of gay colored chintz, and gives an unobstructed reflection of the view without.

During the summer months many sparrows and robins, and an occasional stranger, come for drink and food. A rich reward was given one hot day when five robins were observed trying to get a chance at the bath at the same time. Throughout the winter months, when the ground was covered with snow, and water could not be kept from freezing, the sparrows proved their loyalty by perching on the bath to eat the snow from it.

A. M. H.

Did you ever try putting very fine seeds into an old salt-shaker? A little fine sand may be added, too. It works very well.

The English Garden in July

By GEORGE H. COPLEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THERE are no more popular border flowers in England than pyrethrums. During May, June, and part of July they bring a wave of brightness that is very welcome. Both single and double forms are in existence, and white, yellow, pink, and red varieties are available. In addition to their recognized value in beds and borders, pyrethrums make a lovely show on the table. They have the great qualities of lightness and durability. It is possible to raise them from seed easily, and now is the accepted time for sowing.

Wherever possible a plot of light land in a sunny situation should be selected for the seed bed. It should be worked with the spade to the depth of one foot, and should be broken up finely with the rake. The seed is very small, and most craftsmen prefer on this account to sow it in drills about half an inch in depth and six inches apart. It will not be long before the seedlings appear, and when they are large enough to handle, they should be pricked out into nursery beds.

The little plants have now reached a stage at which their roots can make good use of rich soil. I believe in digging well and adding farmyard manure at the rate of 1 cwt. per 15 square yards. Under such conditions as these the seedlings should be set out at a distance of six inches apart each way. From time to time during late summer and autumn the ground between the rows will benefit by frequent stirring with the Dutch hoe. This operation, in addition to destroying weeds, helps to promote aeration and healthy soil conditions.

In the south of England pyrethrums may be transplanted to their permanent stations in the autumn, but in the midlands and north it is better to postpone this work until spring.

There are no more gorgeous cool greenhouse flowers than herbaceous calceolarias. They remind one of the coloring of a Persian bazaar. Generally speaking, there is a definite groundwork of color which is overlaid by spots of a different color. The flower is of unique shape also. It is not unlike a fancy slipper. I am pleased to be able to say that herbaceous calceolarias can be grown by the least initiated amateur, while the most advanced professional gardener cannot afford to neglect them.

The seed should be sown now, in well-drained receptacles, and in the following compost: Three parts loam, one part leaf mold, and one part sand, passed through a quarter-inch riddle. The seed is so very minute that it should be mixed with an equal quantity of flour in order to insure an even distribution. Germination will take place quite well in the cool greenhouse, and immediately the seedlings are big enough to be handled with safety they should be pricked out into boxes, using a compost similar to that advised above. Even small seedlings such as these vary a great deal in size, and there is a temptation to choose the largest. This is a mistake, for large seedlings are frequently inferior in color. The small seedlings, on the other hand, develop the richest shades, therefore they should be chosen.

The calceolarias will remain in the cool greenhouse for about a fortnight after they are pricked out into boxes. Then they should be transferred to a cold frame, where they should remain until the frosts of autumn threaten. From that time onward they should be given cool house treatment. When the plants show signs of being overcrowded in the boxes, they should be potted into three-inch pots. The following compost will be found satisfactory: Three parts loam, one part leaf mold, one part partially decomposed cow manure, one part nut charcoal, and one part sand. I hope at the appropriate time to say how the plants may be carried forward to the flowering stage.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Carpets of Gold and Silver and Silk

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

PERSIAN rugs of silk, making the most important exhibition of this sort ever held in any country, were shown by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York on June 10 to continue until Sept. 21. The number of examples—27—does not seem impressive until one appreciates that in all countries together only 300 are recorded. Of the present showing, 14 are from one owner, John D. Rockefeller Jr., half as many coming from three other American private collections.

For several reasons these rugs are of notable interest. All other factors omitted, the striking beauty of their coloring carried through the fabrics in the easy sweeps, delicately wrought details that are typically Persian, are quite enough to hold for long one's satisfied attention.

The tones of this silk pile are in delicate pink, tans and soft blues, reds and greens, that lead the visitor to wonder at the designers' skill. This effect will be still more easily believed when one knows that the background of all this tracery in minute silk knots is brocade, in either silver or gilt.

Mentioned by Travelers of the Time

In the 300 years since these fabrics were wrought much of the metallic surface of the brocading threads has disappeared. Still, enough of this rich glistening needlework is left to lead our imagination to picture fairly these rugs as examples of the fabrics mentioned by such writers as Sir Thomas Herbert, who traveled in Persia from 1627 to 1629. He mentions "the ground, or floor, spread with carpets of silk and gold, without other furniture."

A French merchant of a few years later writes of his reception at the Persian court saying, in part, "After I had expos'd my Goods upon a fair Table cover'd with a Carpet of Gold and Silver . . . the King enter'd, attended by . . . two old men, whose office it was to pull off his Shooes when he goes into any Room spread with Gold and Silk Carpets, and to put them on again when he goes forth."

Rugs of this sort seem to have been made over a comparatively short period, all those in this display being assigned to the years between 1600 and 1650. It is known that at least one Persian ruler in the earliest of those years was a liberal supporter of arts and handicrafts, also an active promoter of trade with European countries. It is believed that the influence of his enterprise led to still further extension of making and selling these rugs under two following shahs.

Necessarily, royalty and nobility were the buyers of these exquisite creations of Persia and it is evident that many were made to their specifications. Several rugs here bear the heraldic emblems of certain families, indicating that these very pieces were made to fill definite orders

It is this detail which first brought this class of Persian weaving to the attention of the general public at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. At that time some of the knotted silk rugs there displayed were embroidered with the coat of arms of a certain noble Polish family. This detail led to their being promptly attributed to Polish makers as their source. So readily was this assumption accepted that the designation of "Polish" has persisted in the face of later disproof by several scholarly antiquarians.

Thus it has come about that "Persian rugs of the so-called Polish type" is the description that the museum authorities attach to this loan exhibit. A misnomer which applies a European name to an Asian product in the form of a fine rug has its parallel in the lamentable fastening of the English word "Lowestoft" to porcelain which was made in China, and shipped directly from there to English or American ports.

One of Historic Importance

Particular interest is carried by one rug from the collection of Mrs. William H. Moore. Written in ink on the back of the rug there is a Polish inscription:

A. D. WILKONSKI
XII Septembris 1683
z pod Wiednia

The following note in the exhibition catalogue explains the inscription: "In 1683 the Polish King Jan Sobieski went to the rescue of Vienna, which was being besieged by the Turks. The Turks were defeated and in their hasty retreat left many tents, decorated with Persian brocades and carpets, which fell into the hands of the victors. This rug is a part of the booty taken by the Poles."

It is true, naturally, that superlative works of decorative art can be best appreciated by those who have cultivated a knowledge of their rare qualities. Certainly, too, any number of people who may never have heard before of such things as these will be thrilled by their beauty of tone and of line; by the blendings of a surface that in one light shimmers with the tints of mother-of-pearl; by the almost unnoticed accents of strong color that make another a sparkling gem.

Photo by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

To this room, done in the early American manner, the celadon green pottery lamp base, with its green and rose pleated shade, gives a decided color emphasis, which is heightened by the matching vase on the stand at the left

For Lamps, Pottery Vases

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

THE Hostess had redecorated her living room. The furniture was well chosen and symmetrically arranged. The colors were harmonious. Still, something was lacking. It puzzled her for a long time, until it occurred to her that a more decided color emphasis would be an improvement.

A trip through the shops revealed a great variety of pottery-vase lamps. She decided that a pair of these in the right shade would work wonders, and she hunted through the lamp departments for the best shape and color.

The Oriental vases were charming. There were any number of effective shapes for lamps—bottle vases with long graceful necks, others with short necks and high shoulders, globular ginger jars, temple jars with covers, and many others. Almost every conceivable color or combination of colors was represented. There always seems to be great depth and richness to a Chinese red, whether it be light or dark, and surely there was no lack of variety.

There were several celadon vases, mingling their soft gray-green shades in delightful harmony with sky-blue and tea dust lamps. Japanese lacquer vases were also interesting, especially from a color standpoint. The hostess felt that a solid color would be better for her purpose, but found the blue and white and three- and five-color designs fascinating. Oriental potters have not failed to realize the importance of texture. Their crackle glazes varied from fishroe to cracked ice. There were also incised and molded designs.

Modern Makes Are Abundant

The hostess was surprised to find that many of the famous European potteries were making reproductions of eighteenth-century designs. She saw some exquisite porcelain vase lamps in Sèvres, Dresden and English patterns. Soft shades of blue, yellow, rose or green, enriched with gold in a feathery or cobweb design, or delightfully mottled powder blue made interesting backgrounds for rich gilding and charming paintings in pastel colors. The dainty flower-sprinkled Dresden lamps were delightful. The shapes were no less interesting, though possibly a little more delicate, than the Oriental. She was attracted to the graceful urns, of which there was a great variety.

There were also some very fine European earthenware lamps in eighteenth-century patterns. These, of course, were much less expensive than the porcelain and really very effective. There were English vases decorated with designs that have been in use on dishes for a century and a half. Among them was an effective, underglaze, blue pattern that she resolved to consider later for a bedside lamp. Another interesting vase was in plain cream color with festoons of flowers in high relief.

Variety to Suit Any Taste

Italian majolica in delightfully blended soft colors could not be overlooked. Paper parchment shades, picking up the design in the vases, made them doubly effective.

Modern pottery from almost all parts of the globe has become popular. It was impossible for the hostess to deny that some of it was excellent in all three of the major essentials—design, color and texture. The colors were certainly lovely and many of the designs were conservative. There were some exceptionally large bulbous lamps in several attractive shades. Interest was added to the texture by the effect of cording running around the bowl. White and pale gray vases, some of them with crackle glaze, were effective. The luster lamps, both in plain colors and designs, were really lovely. There was one with a celadon green background and silver luster pattern of a saucy bird perched on a twig.

Before the hostess had finished her day's shopping she realized that there were good designs and colors in pottery lamps to fill every possible need. Some of them, of course, were expensive, but others were not, and not all, by any means, were imported. It might also be possible, she thought, to make use of some of her own vases. It would be a simple matter to have them wired for lamps. If the vogue for pottery vase lamps offered an opportunity to a highly prized, though modest, vase to come out of its corner and become the center of attraction, surely it had accomplished much.

An Adventure in Grouping

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

MUCH of the charm of a room depends on the manner in which are grouped the various pieces of furniture. Into this enter five factors; grace and melody of line; well-balanced masses; color charm; the comfort of the occupant; and, in the case of a living room, the expression of hospitality.

Why should one choose one chair more than another to put beside a certain table? Because the silhouette of the back and arms of the chair forms a pattern which is interesting in its curves and angles when combined with the silhouette of the table, as it is modified by the objects placed upon it.

If one imagines this silhouette as a shadow-picture cast upon the wall, one will be able to estimate its interest and beauty. It is possible, however, that the chair which best satisfies this one æsthetic requirement will fail in respect to size, or look either awkward or flimsy, as the case may be, beside its companion piece, or again, if linear melody and mass balance are correct, colors may conflict.

The writer met with this experience lately and there ensued that delightful strategy of compromises which makes up nine-tenths of unprofessional interior decoration. She had a table lacquered in Chinese red, beside which she wished to place a wing-chair upholstered in chintz, making a very nice formal composition between two windows. But, alas, the upholstery of the chair contained reds which were antagonistic to the lacquer.

It was necessary, therefore, to remove the chair and make it the center of another group, and the problem became that of subduing the reds so that across the room they would not clash. She decided to place it diagonally in front of some bookshelves which formed an L on two walls, knowing that the mixed tones of the bindings would advantageously confuse and modify the reds in the upholstery.

The chair conveyed a sense of well-being thus placed among all sorts of possible adventures among the volumes, and, with an end table just the length of its arms, completed the idea of evoking the books for companions. The shelves were 3 feet 9 inches high and the back of the chair was 9 inches lower. This made a pleasing proportion between them.

The top of the shelves was dramatized by a few ornaments, in the arrangement of which great attention was given to the line described by their top level. The motive was to have this line such that if a cord had been draped from the first object to the last, it would have described a succession of various and pleasing curves. This cord experiment, by the way, is one which the writer often employs in working out a linear composition, and, so far as she knows, it has not been offered elsewhere.

The Same Table—Another Group

The red lacquer table was made the first unit in the second group to be developed. Just as the reds of the chintz had been blended with the surrounding tones of the books, so it was important to withdraw into a subduing background the beautiful flame color of the lacquer in order to confirm the hard-won peace after the duel of tones. So behind it was hung an India print in soft shades of brown, tan and a little green, all mixed into an intricate design which the eye accepted without analyzing it. Beside the table was placed a brown wicker chair with sand-colored shantung cushions.

This group of three units, which carried the eye up by means of the India print, balanced in weight and interest the large chintz-covered chair with its laterally extended design formed by the shelves, and yet produced variety of silhouette. The table was given a raffia sewing basket in sand color and dark brown, and a cream-colored bowl with a mass of cacti. Thus, while the easy-chair group represented adventures among books, this arrangement suggested craft and nature.

The Third Group, With Desk

To the writer no room seems furnished without a desk, so on the wall with the bookshelves, but separated from them by a door, she placed one of spinet form, in wicker. A floor lamp at its left challenged the sun, which sets beyond the opposite windows. The lamp, be it added, belonged to the younger generation of its kind. It did not wear a shade but concealed its bulb in a charming metal corolla which, flower-like, surmounted a slim stem with delicate metal leaves.

Thus had been formed three satisfying groups, but each was individualistic. The room had yet to express hospitality. There was no fireplace, so a nook for assembly had to be devised. On account of the disposition of windows and doors, this could be only at right angles to the entrance. Along the entire length of the wall, measuring 13 feet, was built a shelf 6½ feet high and on it were arranged a few large, bold ornaments whose top outline was again tested by the cord. Behind the central part of the shelf and extending from the picture molding to the shelf was pasted a panel of imitation Japanese grasscloth in neutral colors, with blocked figures representing a Japanese pleasure park. A small upholstered couch was drawn at right angles to the wall and beside it stood a pouf, and opposite them a wicker chair with a spreading peacock back and two seal-brown cushions of moire silk.

The test of a room's excellence of design is pre-eminently the sense of pleasure which it conveys. But although this impression is instinctive, it is a response to technical perfections. An amateur's best sources of instruction frequently lie where she does not think of seeking them. For instance, an excellent way to learn to combine shapes in an interior is to study the designs of the best modern geometric textiles. In these there is always linear interest, a satisfying balance of masses, and crisp, fluent color. The design should be considered purely as a well-solved problem in filling space with forms. A room is a space as much as is a piece of cloth, and, like cloth, demands a pleasing arrangement of shapes and integrated colors.

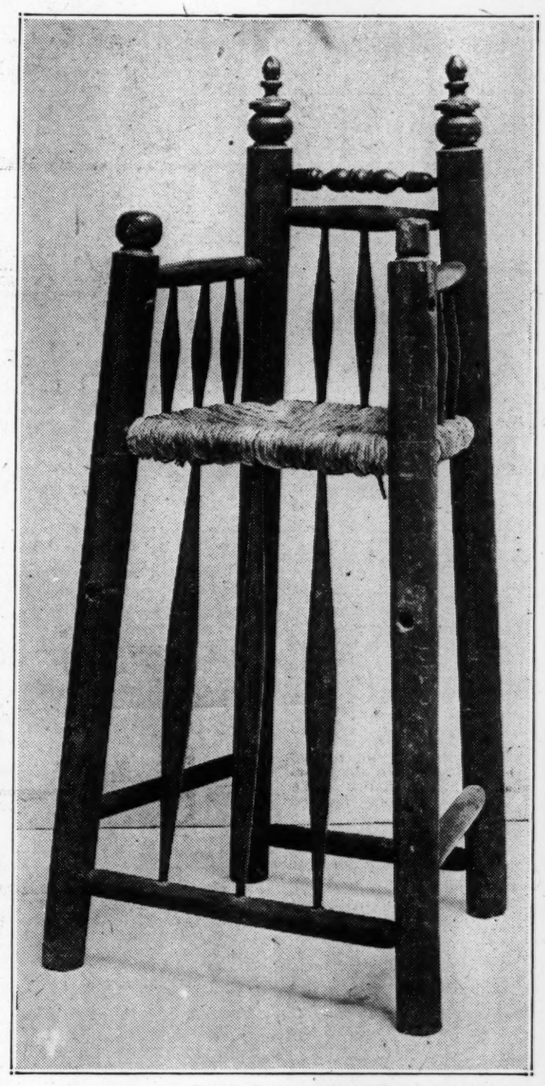


Photo by Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society

A historic child's chair of about 1650. Used in the families of the famous Puritan preachers, Increase and Cotton Mather. This is an example of the very earliest furniture made in America. It is remarkable also for the excellent original condition. The only missing parts are the footrest and the rod for holding the child in

Eminent Cabinet Work of a Century

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

AN IMPORTANT exhibition of rare and authentic Eighteenth Century furniture and tapestries opened in the Antique Galleries of Marshall Field & Co., May 15, and will continue there for several weeks.

Quite aside from the artistic and monetary value of this collection is the cause for congratulation that Chicago is able to stage the premier for this superb assemblage of antiques, which is attracting collectors from many parts of the states.

Many of the English pieces are from the private collections of such famous men as Lord Clive of India, Lord Hardinge, Lord Portman, Viscount Ridley, and the Earl of Ducie. Examples from the collections of Drayton House, Westmacott, and Montague House are here, also. These comprise cabinet work from the Queen Anne, late William and Mary, Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite and Adam styles.

As Comfort and Variety Appear

Viewed as a whole, the collection brings more forcibly than ever to mind the fact that with the time of Queen Anne, one first begins to find "sittable" furniture and all those other little incidental pieces which, in the furnishing of a room today, we take for granted. Also the woods were no longer the hearty, coarse-grained English oak alone, but strange new woods, warm in color and exotic in grain and origin.

A bureau bookcase from the Drayton collection is a case in point. On the double curve of the pediment are three brass figures. Reeded columns support the sides of the mirror-fronted bookcase, and within are many marquetry-trimmed drawers, and a secret one. The locks and tear-drop hardware are as exquisitely chased as are the works of an antique watch. The wood is amboyna.

One of the finest of the secretary desks is a Chippendale, one of about 1770, from the collection of Lord Portman of Buxted Park. It has a beautifully veneered front, fine in color and grain. The broken pediment is carved with a dentil and acanthus leaf; the beveled corners of the bookcase bear a Chinese fret design; the doors are closed with carved beading.

One of the outstanding tables is a Chippendale pie crust tilt-table dated about 1760. It is one of the finest examples of its kind known. The top is a rare oblong shape and of unusual size. The pie crust edge and top are carved from one piece of wood and mounted on a base of fine design. Its date is 1760. This formerly belonged to the estate of the Philips family of Montague House.

Another fine piece is a Chinese

By Courtesy Marshall Field & Co.

This Chippendale mahogany escritoire is an exceedingly fine piece, with richly veneered doors and excellent carved pediment. It was formerly in the collection of Lord Portman at Buxted Park

Chippendale padouk-wood dressing table of about 1770. This has legs and side brackets in Chinese taste, and inlaid splay toes. The interior is fitted with a mirror and 16 covered boxes besides numerous small drawers and compartments. The padouk-wood is rare and of fine color. A duplicate of this piece is now on exhibition in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

Formerly Loaned to English Museum

Recalling the romance of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, are two Sheraton satinwood side tables. These were made about 1790, it is stated, for Lord Nelson and were given by him to Lady Hamilton at Naples as a mark of personal esteem and gratitude for the services she had rendered England during the war. These tables are elliptical, painted with festoons of flowers in color, medallion heads and scroll work in grisaille, and banded with tulips, amboyna wood and mahogany. They rank among the finest productions of the period, were the property of the Honorable Lady Binning and were on loan at South Kensington Museum from 1904 to April 19, 1928.

Among the mirrors, two might be mentioned. One is a fine Chippendale gilt mirror in rococo style, carved entirely of wood. This was from Lord Hardinge's collection and is supposed to have been made about 1770.

The other noteworthy mirror is a Queen Anne walnut and gilt one. A beautifully carved gilt eagle surmounts the frame between the broken pediment, and gilt acorns and leaves support the mirror sides. This is from the Westmacott collection and dates about 1730.

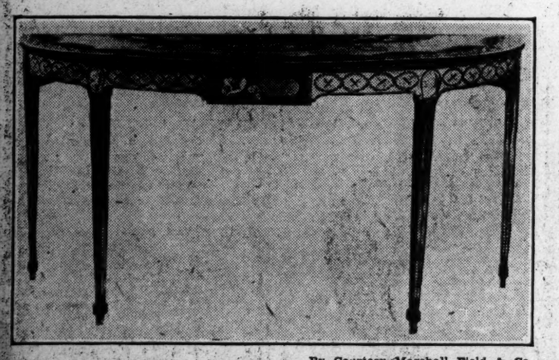
Chairs of Notable Record

A set of six side and one elbow lyre back chairs is very important. These are mahogany and were probably made about 1770. The backs and legs show the work of Chippendale, influenced by Adam. As it is well known that Chippendale did work to the order of Adam, it is highly possible, judging from the quality of the chairs, that they may have been produced by Chippendale. The backs are beautifully carved and have the rare lyre back. They are illustrated in F. S. Robinson's "English Furniture," Pl. CXXI.

From Drayton Park, Westmoreland, comes an unusual Early Georgian mahogany armchair. This is among the rarest types of English furniture, the carved eagle head arms, with beautifully wrought scales and feathers, placing it about 1735. These motifs are much sought after by collectors. The four cabriole legs are finely carved with scallop shells and terminate in claw and ball feet. The front legs have the unusual ring around the legs just above the feet.

Aside from admiration for the discrimination shown in the assembling of such a collection is the appreciation of the great educational value of such an exhibition. One views such a collection as a cross-section of its age.

Dressing tables were designed for men and women whose toilets were intricately wrought matters. Chair seats were extremely wide to care for the voluminous skirted coats of the gentlemen, and for hoop-skirted ladies. In the very cabinet woods and their elaborate handling one finds still another indication of an age when elegance was set high among virtues.



By Courtesy Marshall Field & Co.

Sheraton satinwood side table of elliptical shape. Painted with festoons of flowers in colors and medallion heads and scroll work in grisaille, banded with tulip wood, amboyna wood and mahogany. It was the property of the Honorable Lady Binning and was on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum from 1904 to 1928

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

When Forks Were Novelties

THERE were forks in the days of our remote Anglo-Saxon forefathers, but they were articles of luxury, used only by the "great and noble" on state occasions. One was found in 1834 as some laborers were cutting a deep drain at a town in North Wilts, Eng. Seventy Saxon pennies, sovereigns dating from 796 to 890 A. D. were packed in a box, of which some decayed remnants were left. It also held some articles of personal adornment and a spoon, besides the fork and the coins. The fabric and ornamentation of the fork and spoon gave evidence of their age, which was confirmed by the dates on the coins.

There is still in existence a German fork which is believed to have been made somewhere near the close of the sixteenth century. On its handle is the figure of a "fool" or jester that is jointed like a child's doll and that tumbles about when the fork is used.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, forks were introduced into England by the author of that curious book, "Coryate's Crudities." He was a strange traveler, famous for visiting far countries and noting their alien ways and customs. He says he first observed the use of the fork in Italy only, "because the Italian cannot by any means endure having his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean." These "little forks" were usually made of iron or steel, but occasionally of silver. Coryate says he "thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat" and suffered for it by being called a fop by some of his friends. But it was not long before the cleanliness and convenience of the innovation caused it to be generally adopted.

The early craftsmen devoted much of their skill to devising clever ornaments for the handles of the forks. Perhaps a desire to popularize the new instruments may have inspired them. However that may be, pictures of these ancient forks show many quaint and clever designs. One can easily fancy a company at a feast spending a goodly part of their time in "handling" their forks, fascinated by the various birds, flowers, beasts, saints and notables gayly depicted thereon, and sporting with all the old-time hearty ardor this new fashion of the table.

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EDUCATIONAL

Fellowship Travelplay School Embarks for Alpine Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York, N. Y.

WHAT would adult Americans of today have thought if in some June of their childhood they had found themselves with 20 others bound for Alpine Europe? This is the privilege that has come to a group of children who are members of the Fellowship Travelplay School, a newly organized plan offering the advantages of camp life together with the attractions of visting and for a while living among the romantic and historic scenes of Europe.

The children, ranging in age from six to fourteen years, will embark this week, going first to Paris and proceeding thence next day to Gland in the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, where they will make their headquarters at the international center, the Fellowship School, until their return on Sept. 4. At the Fellowship School they will be joined by ten children of five different nationalities who are year-round members of the Fellowship School and who will remain with the Travelplay group for the summer.

The staff of the Travelplay School will include teachers of three nationalities—two English, four Americans and three French-speaking Swiss. The domestic staff will be entirely French-Swiss. The school's three large central buildings are supplemented by three chalets devoted to music, woodwork and club purposes respectively. It is located in one of the loveliest parts of Switzerland, on the shores of Lake Geneva; the outlook includes a glorious panorama of the far shore of the lake and of Mont Blanc.

You can easily see what this setting alone must mean to a group of youngsters from the United States. Life in the school, day by day, will be equally new in its experiences. There will be the intimate contacts with the sturdy French-Swiss villagers of Gland (pronounced Glong—don't quite finish up the last "g"). It is a dairy village with hilly, winding roads, thatched cottages and farm houses, and a tiny railroad station whose notable feature is the ecclesiastical chimes which announce the coming and going of trains. The villagers, including the humblest cowherd take an almost personal interest in the children of the school which needless to say intensifies the insight into European village life which the youngsters are unconsciously absorbing. In fact the charm and advantage of the Travelplay School plan is the way in which it brings to the child a broad point of view based on life in a thoroughly international setting.

Gland is not the only place with which the children become familiar. One day in each week is spent touring to other parts of Switzerland as well as France, including Chamonix and its famous glacier, la Mer de Glace; Montreux and the Castle of Chillon; Geneva and the League of Nations; Lausanne and its Cathedral, and many more. The remainder of the week is given over to athletics, dancing, dramatics, swimming, French conversation, crafts, hiking, eating and sleeping. The first 10 days of August will be spent exclusively in travel, including such points as Berne, Interlaken, Grindelwald and Lucerne.

The whole plan is based on the progressive education idea which approaches education from the standpoint of the interests of the child. The group enrolled includes children from many progressive schools, among them the Dalton School, the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School, Fieldston, the Hoffman School for Individual Development, the Erie Day School and Walden.

The directors in charge of the plan are themselves closely associated with the progressive education movement. Miss Truda T. Weil was abroad last year teaching in two of the new type schools in Germany and Switzerland and is chairman of the experimental education committee of the Teachers' Union of New York. Miss Anna F. Gifford is principal of the Erie Day School, Pennsylvania, and was formerly supervisior of elementary education at Antioch College. Both directors hold their Master of Arts degree in education. Their undertaking is endorsed by creative educators such as Hughes Mearns, Harold O. Rugg, George A. Coe and John Lovejoy Elliott.

What a Scout Does at Camp

By REMO M. LOMBARDI

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York, N. Y.

THE schools of the nation close for the summer, and from the great cities, the small villages, the bustling townships and the restful hamlets, the thoughts of nearly 1,000,000 khaki-clad boys turn to camping. Cities of tents spring up in the woodlands, signal towers lift their gaunt arms upward, and over the hilltops and the valleys the glow of 1000 camp fires flicker.

Untanned boys go out into the forests. They work and play in the sun and rain. They swim and hike, rest and eat, are tired and sleep. They learn the stories of the forest and glean from nature lessons that are ever new. They are led by strong-hearted, clear-eyed men; men who know the woodlands and understand boys.

A Scout Learns From the School of Field, Forest and Water, but He Doesn't Call It School.

Then the autumn will come! From the mountainsides and woodlands, the lake fronts and the seashores, with enewed confidence and vigor, the boys of America will return to their homes. They will be the same boys who went away, but unlike them. Strong, clear-eyed, brown and husky, they will swing back again into their regular activities. Home, school, church and nation will be benefited by the summer that each boy has spent in the open. And with him, each camper will bring back the wealth of eagerness, courage, faith, hope and knowledge that a boy receives in a summer camp where self-reliance has been taught.

The Boy Scout camp is typical of good summer camps for boys. Have you ever been to a Boy Scout camp? If not, let's follow one of the boys from the city into the woodlands and view his activities from sunrise to sunset and until the last light is out at night. You will have a good picture then of what a Scout or any boy does in a typical summer camp.

Called by the Sunrise Gun

Reveille! And with the first days of the sun, a tented city comes to life. There is the roar of the sunrise gun, and then as pajama-clad Scouts crowd from their tents and stand at attention, Old Glory is hoisted in the breeze to the top of its pole. There are a few minutes of "setting-up" exercises and the boys dash to the water front for their morning dip. While life guards keep watch, the boys are given a few minutes to wash up or swim. First call is sounded on the bugle, and with sudden haste the Scouts return to camp to dress. In a few minutes mess call is blown, and every boy stampedes to the mess hall for breakfast.

The fellow who draws "K. P." the first day at camp must wait on table or help work in the kitchen. On the next day though, he is relieved by another Scout. Food is prepared by an efficient professional cook and his assistant. All other work in the kitchen is done by Scouts.

After breakfast there is work to be done. Camp is made spick and span. Tent flaps are tied back and walls rolled up. Beds are made. Then comes inspection. Woe betide the slovenly boy!

Then there is an hour of Scoutcraft instruction by officers. Nature study, signaling, camp cooking, surveying, woodcraft, first aid, and many other things are taught under proficient instructors. Boy Scout tests are passed. It is a pleasant scene. Here a fellow is cooking over an open fire. In another place, a group of Boy Scouts is attempting to make fires by the pioneer methods of rubbing sticks or striking flint on steel, and from two hilltops, signal flags are fluttering in the hands of Scouts. That's the Scoutcraft hour.

Then suddenly a bugle sounds. It is swimming time!

Out on the water, groups of lifeguard boats are already in attendance. Swimming instructors are present to teach the boys to swim. Shallow water is roped off for beginners under special supervision. One group takes the Scout swimming and life-saving tests. Others practice diving, swimming under water and various sports. On the shore, instructors teach the boys ways of artificial respiration used to revive people. The Scouts learn while they play.

From Swim to Mess

A bugle sounds again. It is first call for mess. The swimming instructor blows his whistle, and then amidst much splashing and merriment, every Scout leaves the water. A Boy Scout must dress quickly. He has only a few minutes between swimming and dinner time. But who cares? Short-sleeved, low-neck shirt, a neckerchief, a pair of shorts, woolen socks, or no socks at all, and moccasins; they are the garb of the camper. It usually takes a Scout eight times as long to comb his hair as it does for him to dress.

After dinner, camp is cleaned once more after an hour rest period. Then, in patrol groups, under Boy Scout leaders, activities take on a new aspect. Some Scouts hike into the forests; some, who are able to pass rigid swimming tests, go on short canoe trips; others play baseball, volley ball, or some "civilized" sports on the campus to the abject horror of the boys who are occupying their time with such games of skill as archery, tomahawk throwing, or rope spinning.

Late in the afternoon, from every direction, the Scouts trek back to camp for their afternoon swim. Then the bugle sounds again, and supper is served. There is a half-hour after supper when there is nothing special to be done. Fellows may unpack their musical instruments and practice for the camp-fire hour, or they may write home, or read awhile.

Then assembly is blown! Long lines of Boy Scouts in troop formation line up on the campus. There is a minute or two of drill. Then as a deep hush falls over the woodlands at evening, the Boy Scout Oath and Laws are repeated by the Scouts. They are the pledges of the Boy Scout, the pledge which he makes to his God, his country, his fellow men and himself.

A tense moment as the hush of the forests again steals over the camp. Khaki-clad figures stand at attention. The sun hangs low in the west, and a bugle call rings clear. It is the hour of "retreat." The Stars and Stripes float gallantly down from the flagpole. The last notes of the bugle fade away. The shadows of evening steal over the camp and with happy wistfulness each Scout hears the camp leader review the events of the day, and outline the plans for the morrow.

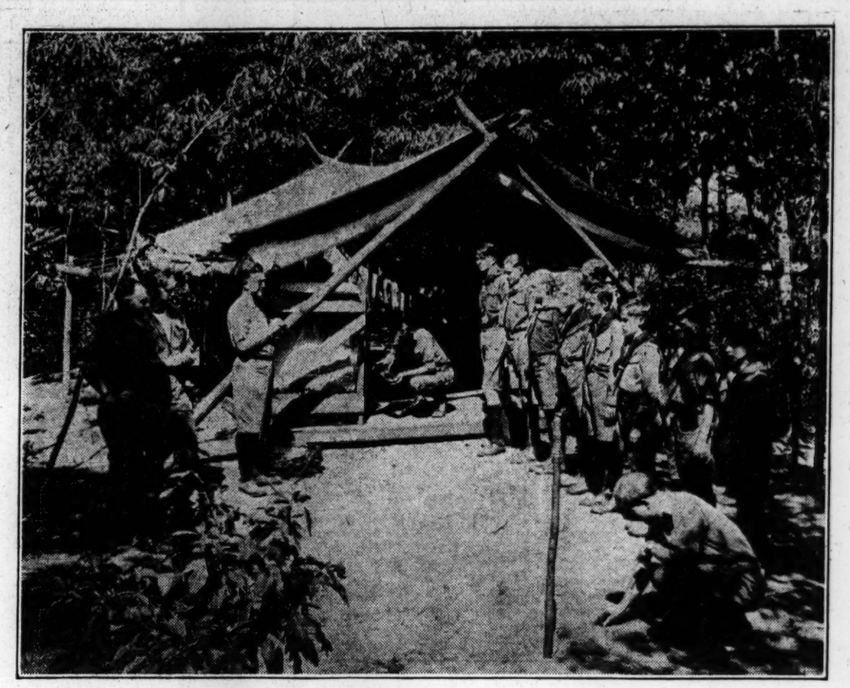
Banjos on the Water

It is evening. The first stars have appeared. A few of the older Scouts, who have qualified as experts on the water, have already taken canoes and rowboats from their moorings and are out on the lake. There is the sound of banjos and ukuleles on the water and in the distance a whippoorwill is calling.

Suddenly a fire springs up on the campus. The Boy Scouts still in camp rally round. There is some group singing, stories by the "yarn tellers," stunts by tent divisions or patrols, a few "wise-cracks" and then as the fire burns low, marshmallows are produced and roasted on long sticks. Suddenly a screech owl shakes the night. Even the most hardened camper feels a tingling. It's just the right time for a ghost story—and one is told. Then there are a few more songs, and after "Till We Meet Again" is sung, the Boy Scouts return to their tents.

First call is sounded! Everyone must return to camp. Ten minutes later a bugle sounds out clear. It is the "Lights Out" signal. A hush falls over the camp. Songs and talking cease. The officer of the day inspects each tent before retiring. Then there are a few moments of stillness as the moon is hidden by a cloud. Only the playing of a cricket and the occasional "croak, croak" of a frog breaks the stillness.

A breeze stirs the trees and pushes a cloud from in front of the moon. Standing in the flap of a tent, silhouetted in the moonlight against a silver background, a bugler stands motionless. Suddenly, echoing and re-echoing across the valleys, sound the bugle notes of "Taps." Solemnly! sweetly! majestically! the call to slumber is blown. The last note dies away. A hush again falls over the tented city and high over the treetops, the moon sails once more behind a silver cloud. The campers' day is done.



After Breakfast the Boy Scout Camp Is Made Spick and Span. Tent Flaps Are Tied Back and Walls Rolled Up. Beds Are Made. Then Comes Inspection. And They Find That It Is Desirable for a Scout to Be Neat.

Citizen at College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Louisville, Ky.

THE necessity for intelligent thought rather than for legislation was stressed at the conference on citizenship held recently at the University of Louisville. Other thoughts brought out were:

America's position of economic supremacy makes an intelligent grasp of foreign relations one of the foremost civic duties of this generation.

Schools play a large part in preparing citizens for the larger vision demanded in an age when interest in international affairs is not confined to a thin line along the Atlantic seaboard but extends to the heart of the country. Trade relations and investment problems alike make it part of daily routine.

Out of 386 accredited colleges whose catalogues were examined recently by a Boston organization, all except 48 offered courses in some phase of foreign relations, either contemporary history, international law, trade, finance, politics or organization or in specific study of some foreign country or group of countries.

One indication of the vast commercial interdevelopment is the rise of the United States Department of Commerce from the picayune institution of a generation ago to one which shortly will occupy the largest building in the world.

Intelligence, or freedom from partisan-mindedness; a sense of responsibility; and action, or freedom from lethargy were taken as the criteria of good citiezship.

Schools are playing their part in destroying ancient conflicts such as the problem of culture versus vocational education, leisure versus work, art versus utility, individual versus society and nationalism versus international good will.

One speaker urged the stripping away of complexities, dogma and formalism in churches and bringing religion down to two compelling convictions which have power to actuate behavior. The two assimilable concepts, he said, were the sense of a friendly God and the contemplation of a model man.

This is the first of a series of annual conferences on citizenship under auspices of the University of Louisville in which educators, publicists and laymen will be invited to take part.

Outlawing Intoxicants

It is well that teachers are again taking up the problem of outlawing beverage alcohol in the individual life as well as in the Constitution. Teachers will bring to this task a high sense of fairness, sanity, moderation, combined with an appreciation of the need for attitudes which are clear and firm. These attitudes must be strongly enough established to guide the individual in his own life and to fortify him against the onslaughts of the wet forces during the present period when America is the world battleground in this issue. The Protective Amendment in another 10 years will prove its worth to a point where other civilized nations will recognize its advantages. The world liquor forces know this and they are fighting with vast resources.—N. E. A. Journal.

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Crude dance and shout and frenzy had already expressed much of what primitive man felt and longed for, but this was a thing different—this deliberate schooling of the voice, this first disciplining of sound. It was almost on a par with the unaccustomed effort toward gentleness when pre-pelasgian hands lifted and turned some howling infant that yet made the drafty cave astonishingly like home. Certainly some joy in the dance, some swift response to golden weather, or some mighty deed of prowess (unless indeed it was an attempt at a lullaby to calm that same outraged youngling!) lifted up the earliest song. That most wonderful of all instruments, the human voice, was ready to be tuned and used.

From earliest times vocal music dealt with every phase of living, if we are to accept traditional songs handed down through countless generations, their origins long since lost, as any guide. Most of these describe the interests, the joys, of country life, the coming and going of seasons, the work and playtime of farmer and peasant. Unlike the primitive songs that were passed from tribe to tribe the tune remaining fixed while the words frequently varied with associations and circumstances, these traditional songs became in some measure attached to certain districts, whence we have them now jealously preserved to their own county, often to their own village, as in the Somerset, the Glostershire, the Cheshire, folk songs.

Long before these songs had taken form, when vocal solos still dealt mainly with war and pagan rites, the spread of Christianity brought the early European songs into conflict with the music of the infant Church. But every effort to stamp out the old heathen tunes was unsuccessful, for the first songs were truly folk songs, rooted in the interests of the community, born of them. expressive of them, inextricably linked with the labors and emotions of the people. So the church adapted the music at hand, and wove the ancient melodies of the pagan songs into the sacred chant. For all the difference today between sacred and secular music, both types owe their origin to the folk music of our forefathers, and the wild chords and rude antiphons, often harsh and innocent of melody have given birth to oratorio and opera. When our forefathers, "among the rugged hills of Northumbria, by the rocky shore where the sounding waves beat and beat all day long," sang their first untuneful runes, and Caedmon, "the father of English song," lifted up his voice in the story of creation, they were striking out of the empty air the very notes that the masters were to shape into loveliness and blend into beauty.

How strange those early Christian songs must have sounded, wedded as they were to savage tunes that told of older fiercer days. "The wrath of man shall praise Thee," it is written, and where tales of hate and ruin and passion had been sung abroad, now rose the story of the Lamb. The power of song is a mighty force. By it vast changes in the life of a nation may be brought about.

We are the music makers
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;
World losers and world forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams;
Yet we are the movers and shakers
Of the world for ever, it seems.

Certainly a new and tender singing was at work about fierce hearts, as the spring rain works about the frozen earth. The thought of "peace on earth to men of good will" had still very far to penetrate. The clash of arms and the meeting of warrior chieftains sounded even through the tales of holier, gentler things. But the dew had fallen, was already at work. Out of turmoil and tumult was to come the age of chivalry, the Quest of the San Grael, and song. Metrical romances gave place to the ballad, easily learned, easily remembered. Of highly fluid structure were these ballads, added to and altered as occasion served. There was no song writer, as such. In the mouth of the people the ballads grew—song stories half-legendary half-authentic,—of which "Robin Hood," and "Sir Patrick Spens" are familiar today under varied guises. The eleventh century sees the earliest references to composers of poems and tunes, and the thirteenth gives us the earliest English song extant, than which no sweeter lilt of spring exists, so instinct is it with the sunny leafage of April, and the golden-throated cry of the Wandering Bird.

Sumer is ycumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth sed, and bloweth med,
And springeth the wude nu,
Sing cuccu!

Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth,
Murie sing cuccu.
Cuccu, cuccu, well singes thu cuccu,
Ne swike thu naver nu.
Sing cuccu, nu, sing cuccu!

Of the Troubadours, flourishing between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, some five hundred names have come down to us. Nobles of high lineage, kings even, coveted the rank of Troubadour. Many a royal hand swept the harp string in the great hall, many a courtly voice was lifted in song under the frowning rafters. Pupils were schooled to patience that the ten or twelve years of training necessary for the calling might bear worthy fruit. Even if the Troubadour took under his protection one or more of the wandering minstrels who passed from castle to castle, singing their way as they went, and instructed him in the accompaniment of knightly songs; or even sent him far afield to sing by the light of brazier or wood fire the fair verses of the Troubadour's own composing, even so, there were many months of tireless endeavor ere master and man were ready. There were traditional stories to be learned in outline, tunes to be memorized, as well as new stories woven and fresh tunes netted from the sweet sounds of wind and water, laughter and bird note.

There were great singers in those days: there were great listeners too. Hall and bower, courtyard and greenwood, contributed their quota eager to honor the strolling musician, glad of so genial an excuse to foregather at the day's end. Guest suggests that the whole race of strolling musicians may have descended from the Roman comedians who were scattered abroad into foreign lands when Alaric the Goth swept down upon Rome. They took their sheaves with them, in good sooth, and every land was the richer for their journeying. Even this unromantic England boasts a kingly troubadour, singing his way through Provençe, the soft language of Oc sweet upon his tongue. The veriest school child knows his Richard, fighting under the Cross, prisoned and bereft,—sought from castle to castle by his minstrel. What boy has not fared forth, at least once, a Blondel indeed, singing the king of his dreams out of durance vile?

Plato has it that the end of music is beauty, and certainly it is a fair road that has brought us from harsh and primitive chant to that song at which even prison walls give up their secret, to the lyric joy that is now about all our coming and going. It has been by simple steps that the road was trod, and this too is of the Platonic ideal. For he writes, in the Republic, "Beauty of style and harmony and grace and good rhythm depend on simplicity. . . . And beauty, the effluence of fair works, shall flow into eye and ear like a health-giving breeze from a purer region." D. T.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59a.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Lady Anne Barnard

From a miniature by Cosway.

The Author of "Auld Robin Gray"

THE Lady Anne Barnard is closely and happily associated with the early history of the Cape of Good Hope. She accompanied her husband, Andrew Barnard, to South Africa when he went out in 1797 to take up the appointment of Colonial Secretary to Lord Macartney, the first Governor of the country after the British occupation.

Lord Macartney's wife did not go out with him, so Lady Anne became the first lady of the land. She was peculiarly fitted for this somewhat difficult position, being witty and charming, and ready to make the best of everything and everybody. As she said, "I look to see everyone en beau." That she succeeded admirably in bringing together the Dutch and British members of the community is a matter of history.

Her memoirs and letters from the Cape to the Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, giving full details of her life and the news of the colony, are not only evidences of her facile pen, her fund of cheer and good humor, but are still full of interest to South Africans. But she is perhaps best known as the author of the Scotch ballad, "Auld Robin Gray."

Her later years were spent in London, where she was the center of a brilliant circle and where she enjoyed the friendship of Sir Walter Scott. But nothing could efface the memories of her peaceful home at Paradise amidst the pines and silver trees, and of the gray Table Mountain standing guard over a white town in the land which she and her husband had loved and served.

Ararat

There is an end to every deluge. Always
Some shore resists and holds the waters back;
Some hill drawn close enough to heaven's hallways
Raises its head above the flood's attack.

A mount that wears a crown of stars is stranger
To drowning fear and tempest's swift alarms;
Turn to the hills, my heart, in time of danger,
And Ararat will lift you in its arms.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

The Object of Art

We are here in the gallery examining the technical part of art; we are admiring this light and that color, marking the grouping here, the textures there, studying a piece of drawing, and wondering over a bit of perspective: and we are rightly admiring these technical features as beautiful in themselves, but what is it that we shall take away from the galleries with us? An impression, surely, but will it be one of well-drawn hands, finely painted clothes, and good color: one of rug texture, jewel brilliancy and foliage lightness? No; we shall forget about these features. They are not sufficient in themselves to impress us very deeply. There is a stronger element in the picture, if it be a masterpiece of its kind: and that is the artist's conception, thought, or feeling. . . .

You have no doubt seen Millet's picture of "The Sower," yet can you tell me accurately its color, drawing, light, atmosphere, textures? Do you know the position of the right leg; can you see how many oxen there are on the neighboring hill? I doubt if you can, but you remember the picture: you can never forget it. And what is your remembrance? It is that of a shadowy figure at dusk, moving across the fields with rhythmic motion scattering the grain. He looks gigantic in proportions, a man of sinews, . . . a man who in a humble sphere is no less a hero than he who sweeps over the same field at the head of cavalry. This is Millet's conception, this is what he is striving to tell you with his colors and shadows, this is what you feel and the impression that you receive. The same thought is apparent in this half-finished picture of "The Spaders." In a short time you will forget all about the half-finish and the charcoal lines, and will retain only the look of those solemn faces and the splendid motion of the figures.—From "How to Judge of a Picture," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

Bacon's Apophthegms

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms, as appears in an epistle of Cicero. I need say no more for the worth of a writing of that nature. It is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice, whereas that of Plutarch and Stobæus, and much more the modern ones, draw much of the dregs. Certainly they are of excellent use; they are Macrones Verborum, pointed speeches. Cicero prettily calls them salinces, salt pits, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle it where you will. They serve to be interlaced in continued speech: they serve to be recited upon occasion of themselves: they serve, if you take the kernel of them, and make them your own. I have for my recreation . . . fanned the old . . . and added many new.—SIR FRANCIS BACON, in Preface to "Apophthegms."

"Bounce," Pope's Dog

We know that Bounce, Pope's dog, was a well-known character. . . . His master had been out for a walk in the woods, and soon after he returned he discovered, to his great sorrow, that he had lost his watch. Of course no one likes to lose his watch, but sometimes it can be replaced. Pope knew that he never could replace his, for it was given to him by the Queen of England. While this fact did not cause the watch to go any better, Pope was very proud of the timepiece, and perhaps it occurred to him, also, that the queen might ask the time someday, and that it would be very awkward if she discovered that he had not taken better care of her present.

He had a great deal of confidence in Bounce's wisdom, though, and as a last chance he decided to test it. So he called the dog and said to him quietly, "I have lost my watch, Bounce; go and look for it!"

It was now late in the evening, there had been a heavy shower, and it was very dark. But Bounce was not to be discouraged. Out he set in the gloom, determined not to return without his master's watch. He must have gone over all the ground that Pope had passed over in his walk, and must have searched it very carefully as well, for his master sat up until after midnight and yet the dog had not come home. . . .

Early next morning, Pope's first thought was of his dog, so he jumped out of bed and opened his door. It is easy to imagine his surprise and delight when he saw the weary and dripping dog lying on the rug. Perhaps he was so glad to see the dog that he forgot the loss of his watch for a moment, but Bounce proudly held up his head and there, clutched firmly, but delicately, between his teeth, was the watch.—G. C. HARVEY, in "Famous Four-Footed Friends."

"Un seul Homme avec Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

L'ON a dit: "Un seul homme avec Dieu constitue une majorité;" et en nous tournant vers la Bible, nous pouvons nous convaincre de la vérité de cette affirmation. Au cours de ses pages, nous trouvons bien des exemples d'individus restant fermes avec Dieu et gagnant ainsi la victoire sur les prétentions du mal. Alors qu'il était esclave en Égypte, Joseph osa rester ferme avec Dieu; il fut ainsi délivré de la servitude et devint un canal répandant le bien au loin. Que de fois Moïse, lui-même, demeura ferme avec Dieu et prévalut contre un peuple rebelle! Daniel aussi, prisonnier dans un pays adonné à l'idolâtrie, demeura ferme avec Dieu; il fut délivré des mauvais desseins de ses ennemis et sortit intact de la fosse aux lions.

Nous pouvons trouver dans la Bible bien d'autres récits de victoires que les hommes ont gagnées en se tenant avec Dieu, et qui nous conduisent jusqu'au temps de Christ-Jésus. Plus que tout autre, le Maître resta consciemment avec Dieu; en vertu de ce sens d'unité, il put guérir les malades et les pécheurs et ressusciter les morts; et lorsqu'il se trouva lui-même en face du "dernier ennemi" (I Corinthiens 15:26, version anglaise), il demeura ferme, seul avec Dieu, et accomplit sa triomphante démonstration de la Vie toujours présente.

Mrs. Eddy était seule avec Dieu quand, d'après les soi-disant lois médicales et physiques, elle était condamnée à mourir des suites d'un accident. Mettant toute sa foi du côté de Dieu, elle demanda sa Bible et y trouva une telle inspiration qu'elle se leva guérie. Sur cela, elle sonda les Écritures pendant quelques années, afin de découvrir le Principe et la règle qui guérissaient les malades à l'époque du Maître et l'avaient relevée de ce qui avait paru être son lit de mort. Lorsqu'elle eut découvert et prouvé sans ombre de doute ce Principe éternel et la règle de la guérison, elle se trouva de nouveau seule avec Dieu au milieu de l'incrédulité et de la persécution; et grâce à sa fidélité, nous avons aujourd'hui le glorieux évangile de la Science Chrétienne, par lequel nous pouvons tous apprendre à rester fermes avec Dieu et gagner ainsi la victoire sur les maux apparents de la mortalité.

Comment donc doit agir celui qui désire s'allier avec Dieu? La manière de procéder est exposée dans la Bible. Bien que, jadis, il ait pu sembler difficile de faire un usage pratique des enseignements scripturaires pour satisfaire à ce dont l'humanité a besoin, on constatera que toutes les difficultés s'éclaircissent pour qui reprend l'étude de la Bible avec le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy: les trésors de vérité spirituelle contenus dans la Parole de Dieu se trouveront être suffisants pour tout ce dont on a besoin.

Aux pages 477 et 478 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Séparé de l'homme, qui exprime l'Ame, l'Esprit serait une non-entité; l'homme, divorcé de l'Esprit, perdrait son entité. Mais il n'y a pas, il ne saurait y avoir, une telle séparation, car l'homme coexiste avec Dieu." Voilà, en vérité, un fait merveilleux. Dieu et l'homme sont, non seulement inséparables, mais positivement nécessaires l'un à l'autre. Cela corrobore la vérité de la création spirituelle telle qu'elle est exposée au premier chapitre de la Genèse, où Dieu créa l'homme à Son image et selon Sa ressemblance, pour Se manifester Lui-même, pour manifester Sa majesté, Sa sainteté et Sa sagesse, Sa bonté et Son pouvoir infinis.

Cela étant, on doit admettre que la maladie et le péché, qui opèrent, semble-t-il, dans l'expérience humaine, n'ont aucun rapport avec Dieu ni avec l'homme spirituel. Ce ne sont point là les évidences de l'homme spirituel exprimant son créateur, mais du soi-disant homme mortel manifestant la croyance à un pouvoir, une vie, une intelligence et une substance séparés de Dieu. Cette croyance a paru élever un mur de séparation entre Dieu et l'homme, et ce qui doit être écarté, c'est la fausseté selon laquelle il existerait une division de ce genre. Or, l'antidote de la fausse croyance, c'est la connaissance exacte. Par conséquent, cette supposition erronée touchant Dieu et l'homme peut être chassée par la connaissance scientifique des vrais faits spirituels: cette connaissance est mise à la portée de tous par les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne.

Dieu n'a pas besoin d'être soutenu par les mortels pour maintenir Sa suprématie. Par contre, les mortels ont absolument besoin de comprendre les faits spirituels et de se ranger du côté de Dieu, du bien. Christ-Jésus disait: "Celui qui n'est pas avec moi est contre moi et celui qui n'amasse pas avec moi disperse." Si nous ne nous rangeons pas du côté du bien, du côté de Dieu, nous nous plaçons alors sous la croyance au mal, attribuant ainsi faussement du pouvoir au mal. Mais en voyant l'homme comme expression ou idée de l'Entendement divin, à jamais un avec Dieu, et en agissant de ce point de vue, on peut réfuter les fausses croyances mortelles avec une pleine confiance dans le pouvoir divin auquel on s'est allié. De cette manière, on peut avec succès résister au mal. Si l'on y résiste de la sorte, il se détruit, et l'on acquiert ainsi la preuve que: "un seul homme avec Dieu constitue une majorité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Heather and Bracken

The brilliant bloom
Of golden broom
Gilds Scotland's moor and fen.
Slim meadows green
Of velvet sheen
Like garments trail the glen. . . .

The bonnie hue
Of heather blue
Blends with the sky's own glow;
And sunlight spills,
On bristling hills
Where sturdy brackens blow.

—CLYDE ROBERTSON, in "They Rise Accusing."

New England Pastoral

Pine-clad, whispering hills,
With the shimmering files of the birches
Mounting the hillside aisles,
Like ladies in churches.

Orchards, fragrant, stonewalled,
Where the humming of drowsy bee-choirs
Throbs through the long summer hours
Like the chanting of friars.

Gardens of larkspur and phlox,
With an old-fashioned charm, quaint, enthralling;
Hearth-fires at twilight, and peace,
And the organ tones of the sea calling.

RAMONA GRAHAM

Northern Dawn

A thick fog had settled down upon the North Star, shutting everything from view save the big grounded ice-cake to which the schooner was moored. Now and then a momentary rift revealed a flat, gravelly beach, two hundred yards to the south, and a moss-covered land sloping gently back to an interior plateau in a series of low terraces separated by innumerable ponds. All about us the sea was covered with a maze of floating ice which had gathered into a solid mass around a low cape half a mile to the eastward. We had run into a small bay, that was certain; and Bernard Harbour, the haven of our voyage, was not more than a few miles away. Beyond that we knew nothing. Even if no fog had held us up we should have been no wiser, for the admiralty chart of this region, based on voyages of nearly a century before, was none too accurate. All we could do for the present was to tie up until the weather cleared and made it safe to venture once more among the floes.

My watch came in the early hours of the morning. It was the end of August, and the nights were still short, although the sun no longer circled around the sky throughout the whole twenty-four hours of the day. The Aurora Borealis was staging its last performance as I stepped on deck. Right across the northern sky stretched a giant arc bright with all the colours of the rainbow, and beneath flickered two flimy curtains of white light faintly tinged with rose. They lasted only a moment, then changed into a dazzling, whirling eddy that sent out flashing streamers, red and white and gold, that vanished as quickly as they appeared. Finally the eddy faded also, and a pale grey hue suffusing the eastern sky ushered in the dawn.—DIAMOND JENNESS, in "The People of the Twilight."

"One with God"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said that "one with God is a majority;" and by turning to the Bible one may be convinced of the truth of this statement. Throughout its pages we find many instances of individuals standing with God, and so gaining the victory over the claims of evil. While a slave in Egypt, Joseph dared to stand with God, and so was lifted out of bondage and became a channel for widespread good. Moses, too—how many times did he stand with God and prevail against a rebellious people! Daniel, also, a prisoner in a country given to idolatry, stood with his God and was delivered from the evil intent of his enemies, and came forth unharmed from the lions' den.

We may find in the Bible many more records of victories gained through standing with God, and leading us on to the time of Christ Jesus. Above all others, the Master consciously stood with God; and through this sense of unity he was enabled to heal the sick and sinning and raise the dead; and when himself confronted with "the last enemy," he stood alone with God and accomplished his triumphant demonstration of ever present Life.

Mrs. Eddy stood alone with God when, according to medical and physical so-called laws, she was injured and given up to die. Putting all her faith on the side of God, she called for her Bible and found there such inspiration that she arose healed. For some years after this she searched the Scriptures, in order to discover the Principle and rule which healed the sick in the Master's time and raised her from what had seemed to be her death-bed. When she had discovered and proved beyond all doubt this eternal Principle and rule of healing, she again stood alone with God amidst unbelief and persecution; and because of her faithfulness we have today the glorious gospel of Christian Science, whereby all may learn to stand with God and so gain the victory over the seeming ills of mortality.

How, then, must one proceed who desires to ally himself with God? The procedure is set forth in the Bible. Though it may have seemed difficult in the past to make practical use of Scriptural teaching in meeting the needs of humanity, he will find all difficulties cleared up when he studies the Bible afresh together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; and its treasures of spiritual truth will be found sufficient to meet his every need.

On pages 477 and 478 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Separated from man, who expresses Soul, Spirit would be a nonentity; man, divorced from Spirit, would lose his entity. But there is, there can be, no such division, for man is coexistent with God." Here, indeed, is a wonderful fact. God and man are not only inseparable, but actually necessary to each other. This corroborates the truth of spiritual creation, as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis, in which God made man in His image and likeness to express Himself; to express His majesty, His holiness and wisdom, His infinite goodness and power.

This being so, one must admit that sickness and sin, seemingly operating in human experience, have nothing to do with either God or spiritual man. These are not evidences of spiritual man expressing his Maker, but of so-called mortal man manifesting belief in a power, life, intelligence, and substance separate from God. This belief has seemed to raise a wall of separation between God and man, and the fallacy that such a division exists is what must be removed. Now the antidote for false belief is accurate knowledge. Therefore, this erroneous supposition regarding God and man may be cast out by the scientific knowledge of true, spiritual facts; and this knowledge is made available to all through the teachings of Christian Science.

God does not need mortals to stand with Him in order to uphold His supremacy. But mortals urgently need to realize spiritual facts and to range themselves on the side of God, good. Christ Jesus said, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." If we do not range ourselves upon the side of good, God's side, then we bring ourselves under the belief of evil, and so falsely ascribe power to evil. But seeing man as divine Mind's expression or idea, forever at-one with God, and acting from this standpoint, one can refute false mortal beliefs with full confidence in the divine power to which he has allied himself. This is the way in which evil can be successfully resisted. Thus resisted, it is destroyed, and thereby the proof is gained that "one with God is a majority."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

On the Beach

The whole family of Samuel Josephs was there already with their lady-help, who sat on a camp-stool and kept order with a whistle that she wore tied round her neck, and a small cane with which she directed operations. The Samuel Josephs never played by themselves or managed their own game. If they did, it ended in the boys pouring water down the girls' necks or the girls trying to put little black crabs into the boys' pockets. So Mrs. S. J. and the poor lady-help drew up what she called a "programme" every morning to keep them "abused and out of mischief." It was all competitions or races or round games. Everything began with a piercing blast of the lady-help's whistle and ended with another. There were even prizes—large, rather dirty paper parcels which the lady-help with a sour little smile drew out of a bulging string kit. . . .

On the other side of the beach, close down to the water, two little boys, their knickers rolled up, twinkled like spiders. One was digging, the other pattering in and out of the water, filling a small bucket. They were the Trout boys, Pip and Rags. But Pip was so busy digging and Rags was so busy helping that they didn't see their little cousins until they were quite close.

"Look!" said Pip. "Look what I've discovered." And he showed them an old, wet, squashed-looking boot. The three little girls stared.

"Whatever are you going to do with it?" asked Kezia.

"Keep it, of course!" Pip was very scornful. "It's a find—see?"

Yes, Kezia saw that. All the same. . . .

"There's lots of things buried in the sand," explained Pip. "They get chucked up from the wrecks. Treasures. Why—you might find." . . .

"Here, shall I show you what I found yesterday?" said Pip mysteriously, and he stuck his spade into the sand. "Promise not to tell."

They promised.

"Say, cross my heart straight dinkum."

The little girls said it.

Pip took something out of his pocket, rubbed it a long time on the front of his jersey, then breathed on it and rubbed it again.

"Now turn round!" he ordered.

"All look the same way! Keep still! Now!"

And his hand opened; he held up to the light something that flashed, that winked, that was a most lovely green.

"It's a nemeral," said Pip solemnly. "Is it really, Pip?" Even Isabel was impressed.

The lovely green thing seemed to dance in Pip's fingers. Aunt Beryl had a nemeral in a ring, but it was a very small one. This one was as big as a star and far more beautiful.—From "The Garden Party," by KATHERINE MANSFIELD.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SELIGSON TO FACE SUTTER

Lehigh Star Undefeated in Four Years of Intercollegiate Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Julius Seligson '30, of Lehigh University, kept his record of never having been beaten in an intercollegiate tennis match, in four years of play, intact June 27, when he won his sixty-sixth match, to enter the final round of the United States intercollegiate championship singles, over Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, of the University of California. He had a hard struggle of more than three hours to do it, however, and only his superior staying powers enabled him to come through victor by a score of 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 10—12, 6—4.

He will encounter Clifford S. Sutter, the blond youth from New Orleans, representing Tulane University, in the finals June 28, for the second championship finals they have fought out in a week, as Sutter was his final-round opponent in the eastern intercollegiate championships at Crescent Athletic Club last Saturday. Sutter had a far easier task to enter the finals than did Seligson, galloping through his match with his fellow Southerner, Donald H. Cram of Nashville, Tenn., and Vanderbilt University, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. Only in the final set, when Cram got his service working, and took four games with its aid, did Sutter have to display his real ability.

All-Pacific Coast Final

The doubles final will be an all-Pacific coast affair, with the University of California pair, Dolf E. Muehleisen and Robert G. Muench '31, opposing the first team from the University of Oregon, Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood. Both had hard struggles to reach the finals, the Californians dropping the first set to Edward Jacobs and David O'Loughlin of the University of Pittsburgh, to win at 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 8—6. They had enough in reserve, however, after Muehleisen had recovered from the earlier battle, to run out the match, though the Pittsburghers fought hard and led at 5—4 in the final set.

But it was not until five full sets had been fought, and the losers, Clifford Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon of Tulane University, had been within a pair of points of victory, that the Oregon team managed to come through winners, by a score of 10—12, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, a total of 66 games.

Seligson had an easy time in the initial set of his match with Muehleisen, after the latter had threatened a break in the third game, leading at 15—40 on the service of the Lehigh player. But Seligson took the next five points, and allowed the Californian only three more during the next four games, to take the set at 6—1.

Muehleisen Battles

In the second set, however, Muehleisen adopted net tactics, in combination with his effective drop shot, and these proved so effective that he took the set after trailing at 4—3. Seligson met this method with persistent sharp-shooting along the side lines, and gradually discouraged advances to the net, to lead at two sets to one on a third set victory at 6—2.

The fourth set was the hardest battle of all. The Californian ran up a lead of 3—0, only to be tied by the most strenuous efforts of Seligson, at three-all. Again the westerner broke through to lead at 5—3, only to have Seligson take the next two, after the score was 30-all, two points from set. Then service was won to 10-all. A final break against Seligson in the twenty-second game brought them to even terms on sets, 12—10.

Service continued to be won in the final set, with both players showing the effects of their hard struggle, until Muehleisen weakened on his service, and dropped the fifth game, on his errors. Then Seligson held to service wins for the balance of the match, allowing the service games of Muehleisen to go almost by default. The summary:

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Singles—Semifinal Round

Julius Seligson '30, Lehigh University, defeated Dolf E. Muehleisen '30, University of California, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 10—12, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University, defeated Donald H. Cram, Vanderbilt University, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Dolf E. Muehleisen and Robert G. Muench, California, defeated Edward Jacobs and David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3, 8—6.

Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, Oregon, defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane, 10—12, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

MEET IN GOLF FINAL

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—The trans-Mississippi golf championship will be decided between Jimmy Manion of St. Louis and Bob McCrary of Des Moines. Manion captured the trans-Mississippi title in 1924 and the Iowan won the honor last year at Omaha. The results of June 27 semifinal matches were just about as expected. Manion's superiority in driving and approaching gave him a 10 and 8 victory over Walter Crooks, former Colorado state champion, and McCrary's steadiness overcame Logan Van Zandt, 46-year-old Tulsa champion, 3 and 7.

E. COLLE LEADS IN CHESS PLAY

SCARBOROUGH, Eng. (AP)—E. Colle of Belgium, one of four winners in the fifth round, assumed the lead in the international tournament of the British Chess Federation June 27, when Akiba Rubinstein of Poland outlasted his first defeat, at the hands of Karl Ahues of Germany. Rubinstein fell to second place, where he was tied by Geza Maroczy of Hungary. The latter gained a well-earned victory over Mir Sultan, Khan of India. Yates of England was also a winner.

McDONALD IS VICTOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The final match in the championship division of the twenty-sixth annual outing of the Summer Advertising Golf Association at Equinox Links Club, June 27, was won by Joseph N. McDonald of the Knickerbocker Country Club of Tenafly, N. J. He defeated Charles S. Jennings of St. Andrews, 6 and 5.

HELEN JONES WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Helen Jones of Swampscott won the Massachusetts state championship in tennis for younger girls at the Longwood Cricket Club, June 27, defeating Sally Jones of Brookline in the final round, 6—2, 6—3.

ANOTHER TITLE FOR HINES

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP)—Youthful Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., middle Atlantic and South Carolina champion, added the Cotton States tennis singles title to his collection June 27. Hines defeated Robert ("Lefty") Bryan of Chattanooga in the final in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The America's Cup Defense Yachts Now Being Tuned Up

Are Preparing for a Series of Observation Races to Be Held in Eastern Block Island Sound Beginning July 7

The four aspirants for America's Cup defense, Enterprise, Weetamoe Yankee and Whirlwind, having completed their preliminary contests with half a dozen affairs in Long Island Sound and off Newport, are back in their marine stables being groomed for their first serious test of the worthiness of one of them to represent this country in the match next fall with the Shamrock V. The observation races which will be held in eastern Block Island Sound will begin July 7 and the yachts will be given at least six and probably nine races under the critical eyes of the members of the committee on selection made up of W. Butler Duncan, George A. Cormack, William A. W. Stewart and E. Townsend Irvin.

Before the quartet reappears in racing form each will be subjected to more or less drastic changes in trim and rig, and will acquire additional canvas and have many of the present sails recut. Since being in commission the Enterprise has used 37 different sails, including six $13,000 mainsails, and the season has scarcely begun. It is expected that the canvas bill alone of the Aldrich-Vanderbilt yacht will reach a quarter of a million dollars before she hauls down her colors. And the Weetamoe is not far astern when it comes to sail expenditure.

To Race Farther Off Shore

While racing conditions at Newport were far better than those which obtained in Long Island Sound, they were somewhat unsatisfactory in bringing out the relative abilities of the four yachts on all points of sailing. It is therefore pleasing to know that in the trial and cup races, the course will be sufficiently far enough off shore to be unhampered by headlands under which some yacht might gain an undeserved advantage. The old Brenton's Reef course, with its usual windward leg to Block Island is as tricky as any that Long Island Sound can offer. Some days it is better to make short hitches along the Narragansett shore while on others it is the off-shore board that produces the best results. The Weetamoe on Monday and the Enterprise on Wednesday, both badly handicapped at the start, immediately scurried over to Narragansett Pier where they won the lead which gave them the race.

The next day the Whirlwind played the same game and lost, while the Enterprise, Weetamoe and Yankee working the off-shore course were minutes ahead at the windward mark.

Again the southwest breeze, a sort of Newport tradewind, does not come seeping in from the wind factory somewhere off Montauk until noon, and it is a mistake to send the yachts off before. The Eastern Yacht Club races were all started at 11 o'clock daylight or 10 o'clock standard time when the wind was blowing on each day less than five miles an hour. It is doubtful if the Weetamoe and Enterprise would have walked away from the Yankee quite so lively had the Boston yacht, even with her poorly fitting sails, had the breeze which took on later.

Courses Shorter Than Announced

All three courses in the Newport races were shorter than had been announced. It is almost exactly 15 miles from the lightship to the new whistling buoy under Clay Head on Block Island, but on each day the starting line was set half a mile away from the lightship, up the course, so that the two windward and leeward affairs were about 29 miles in length.

On Tuesday came a further reduction of at least three miles when the Enterprise rounded a trawl buoy instead of a similar flagged mark which could easily be seen 1½ miles farther along the second leg. Whether this error was due to the failure of the navigators on all the boats to check up the run, or the belief of the managers that the race committee, having made a 15-second error in sounding the preparatory signal, had erred also in setting the mark, is not known. The Enterprise certainly saved many seconds if not the race itself, for the Yankee was overhauling her fast and might have reached within luffing distance had the full course been sailed.

All these mitigating circumstances and factors should be considered in looking over the statistics of the three races sailed by the four boats off Newport on June 23, 24 and 25, under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club, in which the Enterprise emerged a winner, with the Yankee a good second through the self-disqualification of the Weetamoe after taking Monday's contest by a good margin. It should also be remembered that, after the slow starts in light airs, the breeze took on constantly, and that in the runs on Monday and Wednesday and the two reaches on Tuesday, the stern boats were bringing along better airs than favored those out ahead.

To Windward, 30 Miles—Wind Light to Moderate

	h. m. s.
Enterprise	5 04 32
Weetamoe	5 08 23
Yankee	5 12 23
Whirlwind	5 23 46

To Leeward, 29 Miles—Wind Fresh

	h. m. s.
Whirlwind	2 43 27
Weetamoe	2 44 45
Yankee	2 45 43
Enterprise	2 46 26

Reaching 17 Miles—Wind Fresh

	h. m. s.
Whirlwind	1 27 54
Yankee	1 29 12
Weetamoe	1 29 26
Enterprise	1 30 20

Total Elapsed Times for Three Races

	h. m. s.
Enterprise	9 20 48
Weetamoe	9 22 34
Yankee	9 27 18
Whirlwind	9 35 07

PACIFIC COAST STAR IS VICTOR

Miss J. N. Cruickshank Wins Intercollegiate Tennis Title Easily

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—After dropping the first game of the match on her own service at love, Josephine N. Cruickshank '30, University of California, swept through Marjorie L. Sachs '32 of Radcliffe College and Cambridge, Mass., former North and South champion, in the final round of the second annual intercollegiate invitation girls tennis tournament on grass at the Longwood Cricket Club here this morning. Miss Cruickshank won the title left undefended by Marjorie K. Gladman '31, University of Southern California, at 6—1, 6—0.

Not until late in the first set did either player resort to a driving game. Even then Miss Cruickshank won the set with ease. Two games in the second set—second and fourth—went to deuce five times. The point score:

First Set

Miss Cruickshank	0	4	4	6	4	4	4	26	6
Miss Sachs	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	11	1

Second Set

Miss Cruickshank	4	9	4	9	4	4	34	6	
Miss Sachs	0	7	1	7	1	1	17	0	

After rain had delayed play on June 27 until late in the afternoon, Miss Cruickshank met and defeated Kathering Park, '31 Smith College, but not until after she had dropped three games. Up until this semifinal round encounter the Pacific Coast star had not lost a game in four matches. She defeated Miss Park at 6—1, 6—2. The Smith College girl, who hails from Englewood, N. J., played boldly against Miss Cruickshank, who found it necessary to resort to a powerful driving game to hold her opponent in check. Miss Park scored the only upset of the tournament on June 26 when she defeated Fanny C. Curtis, '30 of Smith, one of the seeded players.

In the other semifinal round match June 27, Miss Sachs met and defeated a friend in Dorrance H. Chase '32, Simmons College. The girls know each other's game well and the result was a three-set battle. Miss Sachs took the first set at 6—2, but dropped the second by a like score. Deuce was called many times throughout the match and the match game was no exception. In that game Miss Chase had a lead of 40-love, but Miss Sachs ran out three points in succession to tie the score. After deuce was called four times in this game Miss Sachs won on a brilliant drive for a placement.

Only one doubles match took place June 27, returning Miss Cruickshank and Miss Chase winners over Catherine Boyden and Elizabeth Meyer, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—0, and advancing them to the final round.

INTERCOLLEGIATE INVITATION GIRLS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Singles—Semifinal Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank '30, University of California, defeated Katherine Park '31, Smith College, 6—1, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs '32, Radcliffe College, defeated Dorrance H. Chase '32, Simmons College, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, California, and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons, defeated Catherine Boyden and Elizabeth Meyer, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—0.

Final Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank '30, University of California, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs '32, Radcliffe College, 6—1, 6—0.

Hindenburg Cup Won by German Yachts

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Kiel, Ger.

GERMANY won the Hindenburg Yachting Cup June 27, defeating the United States in the final race to win by 54 points to 28.

The German yacht, Michel V, again led the way, although closely followed by Kickerle and the Oriole, one of the three American representatives. The Oriole collided with the Yankee at the start of the race, but rapidly closed in on the German boats. Kickerle finished second with the American entries, Oriole, Seawing and Yankee, crossing the line in that order.

MIDDLESEX TAKES YACHTING HONORS

INTERSCHOLASTIC YACHT STANDING FINAL

School	Pts.
Middlesex	18½
Tabor	13
Taft	13
Hotchkiss	12¼
Morristown	11
St. Paul's	11
Choate	6

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—By winning two of the three places in the finals, Middlesex Preparatory School won the first annual interscholastic yachting regatta sponsored by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, June 27.

Twice its colors were first over the finish line of the four-mile course ahead of the five other competing boats June 27, thereby increasing its total in points scored to 18½.

In the third race, Hotchkiss led the field, with Middlesex, which was victor in four races during the three-day regatta, trailing in fourth place.

By its victory, Middlesex came into possession of the Clifford D. Mallory trophy, donated by the Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

MISS HOLM BREAKS RECORD

LOS ANGELES (AP)—In an exhibition swimming contest preliminary to the United States Amateur Athletic Association championships at Long Beach, July 3-6, Eleanor Holm, 16-year-old member of the Women's Swimming Association, New York, bettered the world's record for the 400-yard backstroke, covering the distance in 5m. 52 1-5s. here June 27. The time, which eclipsed the mark of 6m. 10s. set by the late Sybil Bauer of Chicago in 1925, will not stand as a new mark, since the New York girl raced alone.

Dr. Harry Williams, the discoverer of Mel Ott, young Giant outfielder, has found another player he believes to be a fine prospect. The player is Luther Elfer, also an outfielder, who will join his new team in St. Louis.

PRINCETON STAR IN GOLF FINAL

Dunlap to Meet Moller—Finlay Defeated 1 Up in Extra-Hole Match

OAKMONT, Pa. (AP)—The Intercollegiate Golf Association championship of 1930 has proven that the medalist in the qualifying round is not always defeated early when the match play begins. The current competition had two medalists, George T. Dunlap Jr., '31 of Princeton, and Lawrence F. Moller, '31 of Notre Dame, and they are the only survivors in the record field.

Dunlap had a comparatively easy road June 27 to the final match, winning from Winston Fuller of Southern California, 8 up and 7 to play in a 36-hole match, but Moller had to battle for 37 holes before he got down a birdie 4 at the extra hole to eliminate Phillips Finlay '31, Harvard captain.

Finlay and Moller furnished great excitement for a big gallery. After nine holes they were all square. Neither had been more than one hole ahead at any time during the morning play.

At the start of the afternoon play Finlay got sixes on three of the first four holes and found himself 2 down.

Moller Four Up

Moller scored a good par 4 at the twenty-third hole to go 3 up, and when his par 3 at the twenty-fourth sent him 4 up, Finlay seemed to have been removed from the competition.

The tall Harvard lad then re-established himself very much in the game by winning the twenty-fifth with a par 4 and the twenty-sixth with a par 3 and then shot a spectacular eagle 3 at the twenty-seventh to reduce his opponent's lead to one.

Another 3, a birdie this time, at the twenty-eighth, squared the match and a par 4 at the twenty-ninth was good enough to put Finlay ahead for the first time since the seventeenth hole.

Moller was down in par 5 at the 621-yard thirtieth hole, while Finlay's best was a 6 and the match was again even. A par 4 at the thirty-second sent the Quincy (Ill.) boy up, and he was never down again. Finlay's 4 at the thirty-third made matters even, but he found a trap from the tee at the 234-yard thirty-fourth, while Moller was on the green and his par 3 sent him out in front again.

The thirty-fifth was halved in par 4 and the thirty-sixth went to Finlay. Finlay putted to within five feet of the cup and then Moller's approach hit his ball and rolled him a foot closer. Moller was down in 5 and when Finlay holed his putt for a 4 the match was even again.

At the extra hole Moller was again straight while Finlay sliced to the rough. Finlay was nearly home with his second and Moller well on. Finlay approached to within four feet of the cup and Moller a foot closer. Finlay missed and Moller holed his short one, ending the match.

Dunlap's Play Is Brilliant

Dunlap's play against Fuller was brilliant after a slow start. The Princeton youth required 40 strokes for the first nine in the morning, but the Trojan took one more and Dunlap was 1 up at the first turn.

The former Pinehurst star played the last 10 holes of the morning round in par figures to go 7 up at the end of the 18. He followed this remarkable performance by averaging par for the first 10 holes in the afternoon. He started the second round by scoring birdies at the nineteenth and twentieth holes and he was over par on only two holes.

Fuller holed a great 15-foot putt for a 4 at the twenty-first and one only slightly shorter at the twenty-fifth for a birdie 3. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

Lawrence F. Moller, Notre Dame '31, defeated Phillips Finlay, Harvard '31, 1 up (37 holes).

George T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton '31, defeated Winston Fuller, Southern California, 8 and 7.

NEW YORK WINS IN CHURCH CUP PLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa.—The tennis team representing New York won the first round of the annual intercity matches for the Church cup June 27, when it defeated the team from Boston, 5 matches to 4, winning four of the six singles, and clinching the match by victory in the first of the three doubles matches. The winners will encounter the Philadelphia team, which has not been fully decided upon at the Merion Cricket Club, where the event is being staged this year.

Richard T. Murphy, Harvard '33, was the No. 1 man on the Boston team, and his encounter with J. Gilbert Hall, who headed the New Yorkers, was one of the high lights of the play. The younger player won after a closely fought three-game match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. But most of the others on his team dropped their matches by wide margins, only Henry C. Johnson Jr., furnishing a Boston victory, when he disposed of Edward W. Feibleman, a former Bostonian, 7—5, 7—5.

CHURCH CUP—First Round
Boston Against New York
Singles

Richard T. Murphy, Boston, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Henry C. Johnson Jr., Boston, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 7—5, 7—5.

Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated W. Barry Wood, Boston, 6—3, 7—5.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Edward G. Tarangioli, New York, defeated Henry R. Guild, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles

M. T. Hill and H. C. Johnson Jr., Boston, defeated J. G. Hall and Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

E. W. Feibleman and Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated R. Brooks Fenno and Henry R. Guild, 6—3, 9—7.

R. T. Murphy and W. Barry Wood, Boston, defeated David N. Jones and Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

HELEN BIDWELL WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Helen Bidwell, playing defensive tennis, won the Massachusetts junior girls title here June 28 from Helen Jones, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Jones had only the day before been crowned state champion in the younger girls class.

Duleepsinhji Has Brilliant Innings

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LORD'S GROUND, LONDON—A brilliant paragraph was written in cricket history here June 27 between lunch time and the close of play, for in that period England's first innings total in the second test match of the present series against Australia was carried from 129 for 3 wickets to 405 for 9 and K. S. Duleepsinhji, nephew of the ever-famous cricketing Indian Prince, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, credited himself with 173, the highest individual score ever made in a test match on this historic ground. His knock is the second biggest ever registered for England in England, the best being C. P. Mead's 182 at the Oval in 1921.

Duleepsinhji's illustrious uncle, now the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who obtained a century in his first appearance for England at Manchester 34 years ago, had the pleasure of watching his nephew repeat—indeed excel—his own performance. At first Duleepsinhji was rather tentative in his methods; but when he settled down he delighted the crowd of some 30,000 spectators with a display of graceful batsmanship marked by wrist suppleness and quickness that used to characterize "Ranji." "Duleep's" glides to leg and late cuts won particular admiration and amazing scenes of enthusiasm greeted the conclusion of his innings after he had been at the wicket for three and a quarter hours.

Spectators Stand in Seats

Cricket spectators are ordinarily very decorous people, but on this occasion many stood in their seats and shouted appreciation of the lithe hero in a way that could have been heard for miles. When Donald Bradman caught him in long-field off C. V. Grimmett, Duleepsinhji had given only one chance in a knock graced by 21 boundary hits for 4. His colorful innings was well supported by E. H. Hendren, the Middlesex professional who is fast refuting the criticism that he does not reproduce county form in highest-class cricket and M. W. Tate, Sussex star, who bats as he bowls—with every ounce of energy he possesses. Both men were dismissed in the same way through placing the ball within the reach of J. McCabe, the "Baby" of the Australian side.

It was cricket with a punch all through for "get on or get out" appeared to be the policy of the English team. It follows therefore that the batsmen divided themselves into two classes, so to speak. Those who "got on" were Duleepsinhji 173, Tate 54, Hendren 48, Woolley 41, Hammond 38 and those who "got out," J. B. Hobbs 1, A. P. F. Chapman, captain, 11, G. H. Allen 3, R. W. V. Robins 5.

At the restart June 28 J. C. White and George Duckworth, England's last pair, had 14 and 7 respectively and the score book showed 10 extras. Altogether England's innings, despite its unpromising start, proved to be a distinctly impressive affair describable after all as a good beginning to a heavy task of defeating the Australians at Lord's Ground for the first time since 1896.

129 Runs at Lunch Time

One hundred twenty-nine runs for three wickets was the lunch time score which was anything but an impressive start by England. The last victory of England at Lord's was in 1896 and it was by 6 wickets and altogether since test matches were instituted in 1877 these rivals have met 13 times at Lord's, each side winning four times and five games ending in draws. This is the one hundred twenty-first meeting of the rivals and a victory will place England level with Australia at 48 successes.

The motherland's triumph by 93 runs at Nottingham earlier this month fanned the enthusiasm in the present game to unprecedented heat and before nightfall, June 26, the queue had started to form outside the gates of the cricketers' Mecca. All eyes were turned toward the pavilion steps when A. P. F. Chapman, England's young captain, came out to spin coin for first innings, "Heads" said bronzed W. M. Woodfull of the Australians, but Chapman's half sovereign came down the other side up and England had the advantage of making first use of a wicket that in its vivid greenness and billiard table levelness reflected long and careful tending by the groundsmen.

A roar from the crowd greeted the news that England was batting first and it was renewed as the stalwart visitors took the field followed by England's opening pair, J. B. Hobbs of Surrey, the greatest cricketer of his age, and F. E. Woolley, tall veteran Kentish lefthander. These men with long years of great cricketing deeds behind them confronted Australia's youthful bowlers, Timothy Wall and A. G. Fairfax—but not for very long. With the scoreboard indicating 13 Hobbs nicked a ball from Fairfax with the edge of his bat and it thudded into the wicket keeper's glove to the accompaniment of a yell of appeal "How's that!" So ended Hobbs's innings for 1 solitary run and the hero of England's batting at Nottingham retired to the pavilion giving place to W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire star.

Woolley then settled down, to the delight of the onlookers, with a typical innings—a living poem of batsmanship. Swinging his bright bat with effortless ease, he dispatched the crimson ball to the boundary like a flash on seven occasions. The innings was in grand manner, and the end that came when England had a total of 53 was grand also. Fairfax sent down a rather short delivery, and as it rose almost shoulder high Woolley cut it hard. Wall, fielding in point position, got his hands to this scorching shot and held the ball safely, scarcely more than an inch above the ground. Woolley's contribution was 41.

Hammond was the next man to go. He played carefully rather than enterprisingly for 38 before a ball from that wily "googly" bowler, the Australian veteran, C. V. Grimmett, curled its way round his bat into the stumps. After this rapid dismissal of three of England's finest batsmen for a disappointingly small score, K. S. Duleepsinhji, young Indian, who plays for Sussex, and E. H. Hendren, popular Middlesex professional, were associated, and at the adjournment for lunch their totals were 38 not out and 9 not out, respectively.

LOTT REACHES QUARTERFINALS

Defeats P. D. B. Spence of South Africa in Wimbledon Singles

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, one of the United States favorites, reached the quarterfinals in the men's singles of the British tennis championships, June 28 by defeating P. D. B. Spence, veteran South African, 6—1, 6—3, 10—8.

Big Bill Tilden, the fifth American to reach the quarter-finals, gained this bracket easily by vanquishing Ed Andrews of New Zealand, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Jean Borotra, one of the French stars, defeated B. von Kehrling, of Hungary, with the loss of one set, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Tilden was given more of a battle by Andrews than expected. The New Zealander broke Tilden's service twice in succession in the first set and proved a stout fighter. The American was erratic but his control and greater variety of strokes stood him in good stead when needed.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, Anglo-American representative in the women's singles, was extended to defeat the Swiss champion, Mlle. L. Payot, 6—0, 3—6, 8—6.

The American combination of Wilmer L. Allison and Edith A. Cross advanced in the mixed doubles by defeating the English pair, S. N. Perkins and Mrs. W. T. Tucker, 9—7, 7—5.

In the women's singles Betty Nuthall, English star, conquered her countrywoman, Mrs. C. G. McIlquham, 6—2, 6—3.

G. S. Mangin paired with Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston star, in the mixed doubles to defeat W. A. R. Collins and Miss G. R. Sterry of England, June 27, 6—2, 6—3.

The all-American combination of Lott and Miss H. M. Jacobs found the all-round play of Patrick Spence and Miss Nuthall too much to overcome, the British pair winning 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

The youthful American pair of R. Berkeley Bell of Texas and Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City also found the experienced game of A. J. Willard of England and Miss S. Payot, the Swiss champion, a puzzle, the English-Swiss couple winning, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Johnny Doeg, the California southpaw, advanced in the singles by defeating H. F. David of England, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Tilden and his German partner, Fraulein Aussem, easily eliminated J. Van Der Heide and Miss M. R. Couquerque in the mixed doubles, 6—4, 6—4.

DOROTHY DUGGAN WINS AT ARCHERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Rain interfered somewhat with the shooting on the second day of the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, June 27, so that the men were able to complete only the second York round, leaving the second American round to be shot off June 28.

The women, however, completed their program by shooting the double Columbia round and again Miss Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., the 16-year-old archer, showed her prowess by winning this event with a score of 141—963. Miss Duggan has now won the women's championship in both the National and Columbia rounds, and with scores which will make her a likely contender for the National championship at the annual tournament of the National Archery Association which will be held in Chicago next August. The second York round was won by C. A. Thompson of Pinehurst, N. C., as was the first York, Thursday, thus giving him the York round championship. The defending champion, Dr. P. W. Crouch of Providence, R. I., was a poor second. The summary:

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	141—963
Mrs. Elizabeth Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	140—920
Mrs. P. H. Ball, Deerfield	137—839
Madeline Dutcher, So. Egremont	140—818
Martha Wilson, Washington	137—789
Mrs. G. H. Longstreet, Worcester	137—784
Mrs. C. E. Kear, Bridgeport	132—764
Helen Hunt, Syracuse	138—746
Alice Duggan, Greenwich	133—735
Mrs. Lillian Hodgdon, New Bedford	127—705
Mary O'Brien, Greenfield	127—695
Marion Sanford, Ware	167—681
Edith Grindle, Scarsdale	158—628
Mrs. Marion St. George, Syracuse	122—598
Alisa Campbell, Middletown	116—602
Margaret Eagan, Worcester	119—581
Mrs. R. J. Guyer, Storrs	119—575
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester	109—547
Mrs. C. C. Norton, Newton Center	112—530
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	50—268
Gretchen Buis, New Bedford	116—520
Mrs. Francis Pote, Syracuse	95—407
Mrs. J. L. Grindle, New Haven	89—393
Mrs. C. H. Warner, Springfield	95—381
Alice Hitchcock, Westfield	87—367
Madeline Paeth, West Cheshire	88—366
Elizabeth Plummer, Malden	75—305
Mrs. C. A. Kinard, Westfield	55—287
Mrs. David Warner, Storrs	57—213
Mrs. L. G. Chapin, Rockville Center	43—167

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

C. G. Thompson, Pinehurst	235—1125
Dr. P. W. Crouch, Providence	188—866
W. S. Gere, Syracuse	187—825
C. E. Kear, Bridgeport	181—817
D. Fulton, Westport	192—798
J. B. Vanorden, Spring Valley	171—789
L. G. Chapin, Rockville Center	172—776
C. Brownell, Moodus	161—713
C. H. Warner, New Haven	127—649
W. C. White, Scarsdale	152—628
D. Bell, Worcester	142—574
H. B. Hubbell, New Rochelle	150—562
Maj. E. Clegg, New York	125—559
James Neild, Greenfield	129—523
W. O. Robinson, Washington	130—486
John Adam, Worcester	127—477
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	106—450
W. O'Brien, Greenfield	120—444
Russell Willcox, So. Egremont	113—439
R. F. Hodgdon, New Bedford	106—428
W. Elkins, Glens Falls	111—417
J. L. Grindle, New Haven	92—408
H. Lee, Rome	108—402
R. B. Semler, Hewlett	107—395
G. H. Longstreet, Worcester	101—395
G. A. Mang, Scarsdale	96—394
P. T. Kelly, Quincy	74—386
R. J. Guyer, Storrs	111—373
E. W. Stearns, Springfield	103—361
M. R. Dutcher, Great Barrington	67—343
A. P. Knight, Rome	55—315
W. Gere, Syracuse	80—292
B. Cobb, Hewlett	68—280
S. Michael, Newton	67—281
O. A. R. Wood, Lynn	69—273
J. P. True, Waban	73—263
H. J. Bean, Waltham	61—265
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield	75—253
Caleb Hyatt, Springfield	71—240
C. A. Ruickoldt, New Haven	63—227
C. G. Norton, Newton Center	63—210
E. C. Esten	83—203
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	48—194
W. I. Gay, Windsor	54—178
J. R. Fontaine, Philadelphia	44—158
W. E. Doerty, Springfield	44—156
C. G. Pratt, So. Egremont	39—133
W. N. Willcox, So. Egremont	38—122
J. B. Wheeler, Burlington	14— 60

Two Athletics Tied for Batting Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—Al Simmons of the Philadelphia Athletics battered his way into a first place tie with his teammate, Mickey Cochrane, in the American League batting race during the tenth week, unofficial averages including games of June 25, disclosed.

While Cochrane lost three points, Simmons got 14 hits in 31 chances and bettered his average 10 points to .396, equaling Cochrane's. Sam Rice of the Washington Senators was seven points behind with a .389 mark, while Lou Gehrig of the Yankees ranked next with .387. Other leaders were Dickey, New York, .378; Ruth, New York, .376; Hodapp, Cleveland, .372; Combs, New York, .366; Foxx, Philadelphia, .355 and McManus, Detroit, .352.

In nine out of a possible 12 fields, the Yankees and Athletics dominated team and individual races in the American League.

The Yankees strengthened their hold on the team batting lead during the period, the unofficial statistics reveal, increasing their average from .314 to .317. The A's led in fielding with a .976 average. Babe Ruth topped them all by leaderships in four fields with 79 runs for a total of 176 bases, 26 home runs and 70 runs batted in. Earl Combs led in triples with 11, while the four leading pitchers were Yanks and Athletics. The only fields where they were topped were in stolen bases where Rice still led with 12, in hits in which Hodapp of Cleveland led with 94 and in doubles. McManus of Detroit had the most doubles—21.

Although Robert Mose Grove of the Athletics won two games during the tenth week, he failed to go into first place by percentages. His season's record is 10 won and two lost. His team mate, Mahaffey, has a record of six won and one lost as do Wells and Pennock of the Yankees. In strikeouts, Grove is far ahead with 94.

CHAMPIONS AND BROWNS DIVIDE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	43	25	.632
Washington	40	24	.625
New York	38	25	.603
Cleveland	34	31	.523
Detroit	29	38	.433
St. Louis	28	39	.418
Chicago	23	37	.383
Boston	24	40	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 11, New York 7.
Washington 6, Detroit 4.

The champion Philadelphia Athletics managed to break even with the St. Louis Browns on June 27, Manager Killefer's boys taking the first contest of a double-header 8 to 2, with the A's winning the second by 8 to 3. Washington moved another step nearer the champions when it defeated Detroit for the second time in two days by 6 to 4. Cleveland won its first victory in the last six starts, that from the Detroit Tigers, 6 to 4. The game scheduled between Boston and Chicago was postponed.

Dick Coffman kept the 11 hits the Athletics made off his delivery well scattered in the first game, while his team mates were hitting timely. Grove, Shores and Perkins pitched for Connie Mack, the first named being the loser. Grove hit a home run in this game. In the second contest, the champions hit more timely off Chad Kimsey, while Mahaffey and Quinn were holding the Browns to seven scattered hits. Foxx, Simmons and Quinn hit homers for Philadelphia.

Alvin Crowder let the Tigers down with seven hits and the Senators won their seventh straight victory. Charlie Sullivan went the entire route for the losers, but a four-run rally in the third was what defeated him. Heine Manush drove out a homer and a single, while Rice hit two triples and a single for the Senators.

Cleveland hit hard at the delivery of Ow

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Warp and Woof of Europe

Continental Statesmen, by George Glasgow. London: Geoffrey Bles. 10s. 6d. net.

SPEAKING as chairman of an investment trust company, in London, on June 11, 1929, Sir George Touche remarked: "If there were no politicians in the world, the outlook would be clearer and our hope would be surer." That is, unfortunately, the considered opinion of a majority of thinking persons in Europe and in America. I say unfortunately because, whether we like it or not, we are living in an age of democracy; and only an ever higher standard of statesmanship can guide and control that strange monster, public opinion, which is the essential material in building up the world order.

With this reservation, namely, that until public opinion appreciates the distinction between the common interests of humanity and narrow party or national interests, it is nothing short of naïve to heap abuse on statesmen's heads, we welcome this bright little book by Mr. Glasgow. His subject is the warp and woof of post-war Europe, and he could not have hit upon a better way of bringing home to the layman what decisive power for good or evil is in the hands of these weavers who, in every country, whether under constitutional government or dictatorship, claim to be representing the people.

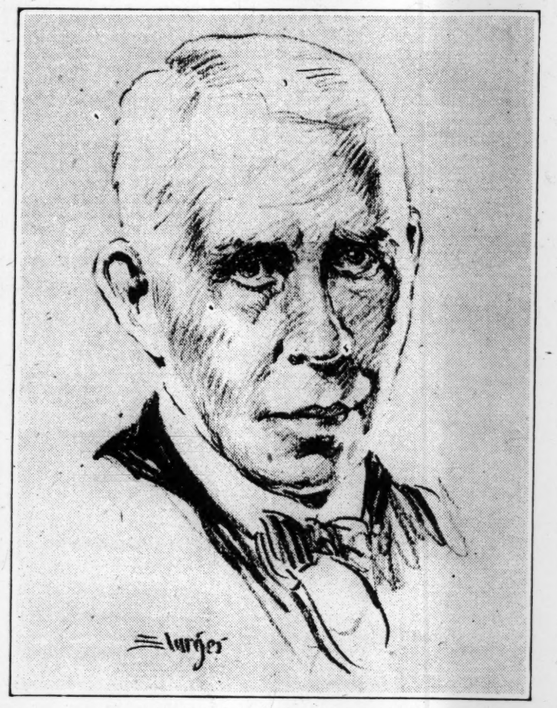
He does not think highly of the European politician, suggesting that the general level of his intellectual and moral qualities is below the level of most professions or of finance and industry. It remains true that the representatives of democracy have a far more difficult row to hoe than the protagonists of finance and industry, for instance, who are better able to realize that their interests in the modern world are international and interdependent: or than the permanent foreign office official, with whom "restraint has become a habit and peace an aspiration."

Mr. Glasgow's gallery of portraits includes specimens from almost every European country, and not the least interesting are the figures of the smaller countries, Jugoslavia, Lithuania and Poland, Sweden and the Baltic countries, of whom so little is known. Mr. Glasgow of course has his preferences. First of all, the statesmen of Czechoslovakia, then Dr. Seipel of Austria, the incomparable M. Venizelos, most of all Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who, after a remarkable career as an explorer, gained a world reputation for his organization for the relief of human beings in distress—whatever their national labels—and became "a diplomat who recognized Geneva as the only profitable center of diplomacy and the League of Nations as the only object of loyalty." Another phrase in the same paragraph is a fair sample of Mr. Glasgow's caustic style: "If the average politician had half his pluck and half his humanity, Europe would be on the way to living down its reputation as the most savage continent on the earth."

Perhaps the most important chapters are those dealing with France and the extent to which "the problem of France protrudes in several fields of British policy, economic, financial and diplomatic." Undoubtedly any effective move toward reconciliation in Europe presupposes the co-operation of France. M. Poincaré's record is shown as one of muddle and self-contradiction, and the legend of his logical, juridical mentality is effectively attacked. M. Briand, on the other hand, is shown as one of the most powerful influences for good in Europe.

W. HORSFALL CARTER

C. E. MONTAGUE



Subject of a Memoir by Oliver Elton (Chatto & Windus; Doubleday Doran).

Comfort and Strength

Fields of Bloom, by William P. McKenzie. Cambridge, Mass.: The Cambridge Tribune Press.

MANY readers who enjoyed "The Sower" and "Heartsease Hymns" will be glad for this new little collection of Mr. McKenzie's verse. In its pages they will find a similar loftiness of outlook, a tenderness and a tolerance of human foibles, an appreciation of all things beautiful—expressed in lines of rhythmic grace. At the same time, the author is not content merely to record loveliness in nature and in man; for many of his poems constitute a challenge to his fellows to lift their heads above the murk, the confusion and the suffering which seem so prevalent in a material universe; to glimpse the higher things of the Spirit and bravely to apply them to human problems. There is, for example, the poem:

OUT OF THE BAY

So long I have trimmed an idle sail,
Coasting the shores that I knew,
Carried along by the tempered gale
That over rose-gardens blew—

But at last I hear a stormy note
From the great wide sea; o'er its waves I must go,
And through all its angry tumult know
That head-winds may sail my boat!

O happy and still is the sheltered bay
That forever is left behind,
The terraced gardens, the laughter gay,
The whisper of balmy wind.

But welcome the ocean that fights with me,
Shriek out O Storm, wild waves leap higher!
I steer for the haven of my desire,
The sun-lands beyond the sea.

Still a sterner note is struck by "Soldier and Woman," which clearly sets forth one significant phase of the task of the abolishing of war, which men are today more nearly ready to undertake. Having touched upon the excitement, the valor and the glamour felt by the fighters themselves, Mr. McKenzie shows us the woman's share:

Hush, oh hush, said the maiden,
Think of the women-folk,
And the children sorrow laden,
Ere thou durst the fight provoke!

Your steed should be treading the furrow,
Put your sword to pruning the vine—
Why should it be maker of sorrow
And anguish for me and mine?
The earth answers kindly to caring,
The sea hath a quest for the daring,
'Tis the victor who wins by forbearing
Serves man with the true bread and wine.

Consciously or unconsciously, one cannot but be comforted and strengthened by such poems as these.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Beauty of Superlatives

EVERYBODY lives in hope of something. . . Our own sustaining anticipation is to see one of those perfect performances we're always reading about . . . There can be no doubt they're being constantly revealed, but we never seem to be present . . . We sometimes feel that a book or an actor or an orchestra or a picture has brought us within hailing distance of about the best that can be expected of human agents, but the perfect artistic manifestation contrives always to elude us . . . Possibly we are confused by uncertainty as to the degree of perfection that is being achieved . . . For we often read that B is a more perfect actress than A, but that C was the most perfect of them all . . . C, we gather, must have been rather unique . . . Nor is this the only superlative that is used to confound us . . . In one day recently we encountered "the greatest living German painter" and "the most eminent European actor of today" . . . Probably we should be grateful that these estimates are restricted to contemporary artists . . . But what exactly do such expressions mean? . . . To take the least absurd first, it may seem possible to determine who is the most eminent European actor of today . . . How shall we go about it? . . . We might leave it to the man who writes the phrase, on the theory that he must know, being a professional critic . . . But suppose some unpleasant person questions his authority? . . . Shall we see how many critics we can get to agree with him? . . . The chances are, we fear, that the agreement will be, if we may say so, imperfect . . . Well, then, how about a world-wide popular vote? . . . Let us suppose that, at no end of time, trouble and expense, one has been taken . . . A majority is the best you can hope for . . . Let's say that a majority of the people of the world who have been willing to express themselves on the subject have agreed with the critic . . . Then what have we proved? . . Why, that the name of this particular actor is at present more familiar than that of any other to a majority of people who had nothing better to do than to respond to the questionnaire . . . In the imperishable words of Ring Lardner, "What of it?" . . . Obviously, it's going to be even more difficult to determine who is the "greatest living German painter" . . . The fact is, these phrases are collections of words without significance . . . What we want to know about these artists is this: Is their work good, and why? . . . Particularly, why? . . . Unless that's answered the space might better be saved for reports of ball games . . . They at least won't tell us that Mr. Ruth is the most eminent of living home-run-batters . . . Speaking of perfection, here comes, from Yale University Press, a dissertation on "Writings by Women" . . . "From a time unremembered," it says, "men have bolstered up their self-esteem by assertions that women belong to a lower intellectual order incapable of those great works achieved by the most excellent minds of eminent men, from which all the others take a borrowed pride" . . . And ruthlessly goes on to name a large number of works of art and scholarship written by women . . . But alas, even the learned author refers to "Virginia Woolf, the most distinguished English woman of letters" . . . Now what would be said to that by, say, Edith Sitwell, who, according to an article by Lincoln Kirstein in the latest Hound & Horn, "during the intermissions" (of the Russian Ballet) "held her court on Covent Garden stairs, to block the upward passage of the Poet Laureate" . . . No doubt Miss Sitwell would say, "Oh, I quite agree" . . . But you may be sure she would be aware she was subscribing to a fine-sounding phrase that meant nothing at all . . . Mr. Kirstein's article, "The Diaghilev Period," is informed and readable . . . If you can assimilate any more about Humanism, Robert Shafer contributes a "Definition" only 23 pages long . . Also you will find a further installment of Louis Zokofsky's "Henry Adams" and other items of interest . . . Presumably, the nearest approach to perfection in book-making is the work of houses like the Cresset Press of London and Random House of New York . . . The former offers an edition of D. H. Lawrence's "Birds, Beasts and Flowers," limited to 500 copies on mold-made paper, price $25, and to 30 copies on Batchelor's hand-made paper, of which Numbers A, B and C will include a special print of each illustration signed by the artist (Blair Hughes-Stanton), price $250, and Numbers IV to XXX a separate set of unsigned prints, price $75 . . . Random House offers a limited edition of "Tom Sawyer," illustrations by Donald McKay, 2000 copies, $20 a copy . . . Random House also will issue in America the "Kessler Hamlet," edited from the text of the Second Quarto by J. Dover Wilson, illustrated by 80 wood engravings by Edward Gordon Craig and printed by Count Harry Kessler at the Cranach Press, Weimar . . . Prices, $95 and $125 . . These, we suppose, might be described as the "best" or the "most expensive" books of the season, just as Doubleday Doran's additional dollar books—Wells's "Autocracy of Mr. Parham" and Pamela Wynne's "Little Flat in the Temple"—might be described as the "cheapest"; since we have agreed that words mean anything or nothing . . . Dr. Edwin Mims doesn't hesitate to give, in the June Golden Book, a list of "the 25 most worth while books of the twentieth century" . . . We won't name them, because we should want first to ask how you decide on the relative worth-whileness of books . . . In our opinion, it doesn't mean a thing . . . That, apparently, was what E. C. S. thought of our discussion of art, for he writes: "To your useless definitions of 'What is Art?' I offer, 'Art happens—Whistler'" . . . That's useful, isn't it? . . . The question ever recurs, "How useful are outlines?" . . . Useful enough, evidently, to justify Putnam in republishing Orpen's "Outline of Art" in one volume at $4.50, in this day of dollar books . . . Putnam refrains from superlatives, calling it merely "invaluable and authoritative" . . . But, you know, superlatives have their uses . . . They save your thinking.

Justice to Leigh Hunt

Leigh Hunt, by Edmund Blunden. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 21s. net.

CHARLES DICKENS did the memory of Leigh Hunt a great disservice; the number of people who are vaguely aware that Harold Skimpole in "Bleak House" was somehow a caricature of Hunt is far greater than the number of people who have any wide acquaintance with either the writings or the life of an essayist, poet and journalist who had a distinguished place in nineteenth-century literature.

It was a strange and, it would seem, unconscious lapse on Dickens's part that allowed him to associate the picture of a sponger and a fraud with the character of one of his own friends, and the damage then done needs much undoing. Mr. Blunden deals with this unfortunate episode at some length, and the whole of this long and carefully documented study of Hunt's life is a corrective to the occasional thrusts of the scandalmongers. It is true that Hunt had very little financial sense but it is also true that he suffered for the faults of others. And against the malicious view of his supposed pecuniary carelessness may be set the remark of the friend who described him, in an image that Hunt himself would surely have been the first to approve on purely literary grounds, as "the only persons, I believe, who, if he saw something yellow in the distance, and was told it was a buttercup, would be disapopinted if he found it was only a guinea."

As a critic and interpreter of character Mr. Blunden does not incline toward the fashionable school of Lytton Strachey. His method is the straightforward presentation of facts rather than the subtle and ingenious arrangement of them to suit a portrait whose outlines have been already settled. And the facts are not unfriendly to Leigh Hunt. The long life of this son of a returned citizen of Barbados (his father, Isaac Hunt, left America for London as a result of his then highly unpopular loyalty to George III) was seldom without embarrassments, but they were not all of his own making, and the burden of an improvident wife, and of one son whose habits were rather worse than improvident, was accepted without complaint. His eldest son, Thornton, diagnosed one cause of his father's troubles with some shrewdness: "He saw everything through books, or saw it dimly." Or again, from the same more reliable judgment, "He seldom viewed anything as it really was, but as it looked under the atmosphere of poetry, by the light of classic illustrations."

Is it one of the ironies of fate, or simply another example of cause and effect, that one whose natural instinct was to live in a dreamland should have been endlessly exposed to the rougher sides of human life, from imprisonment and poverty to misunderstandings with former friends and domestic disorders?

The "Left-Handed Admiral"

Lord Nelson, by C. S. Forester. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $4.

THIS is "a biography of a seaman by a professional novelist whose work consists in the study much more of human beings than of maritime affairs." It is not less readable for this reason, nor is it less convincing, since the author displays a considerable knowledge of naval strategy and tactics. He writes without a trace of the pedantry which sometimes makes the professional historian—even the naval historian—rather difficult reading.

What enormous changes the last century has brought in naval affairs and, above all, in communications at sea! Nelson indeed lived in a different world from that of Jellicoe and Beatty. He became a captain at the age of 20. Although a fierce naval war had been in progress in various parts of the world for several years, he "had yet to see a shot fired in anger." His first fighting experience came on land, in the course of the unwise and ill-fated expedition which Governor Dalling of Jamaica sent to Nicaragua. His next exploit was an unsuccessful attempt to reconquer Turk's Island, one of England's oldest colonies, which had fallen into the hands of the French. Not a very promising commencement for a young captain's career. Yet he had already won the favorable attention of Admiral Hood and of Prince William, later Lord High Admiral and eventually William IV.

Not until 1795 did Nelson find himself in a fleet action. During 25 years in the navy, he had participated in only one serious engagement. His first fleet action proved indecisive, and was followed by a series of detached commands in the Mediterranean which, while interesting and not wanting in adventures, were after all only scouting expeditions.

The battle of St. Vincent gave Nelson an opportunity to display his genius for ignoring naval traditions by quitting his station in the line of battle, an almost unheard-of proceeding, and one for which he might have been court-martialed. But success justified his action, and Mr. Forester laments that in the battle of Jutland no Nelson arose who "could lay hold on the hesitant German fleet and delay its departure into the mist until the Grand Fleet could avenge the lost battle-cruisers."

A reputation, which had been made in southern waters, was enhanced by the descent upon Copenhagen. Then came two years of blockade duty in Mediterranean and Atlantic, without ever seeing the inside of a harbor—and at the end of that time a dash across the Atlantic and back, which is certainly one of Nelson's greatest achievements, and one of the least appreciated. He risked everything on the assumption that Villeneuve, who had escaped from Toulon, had gone to the West Indies, and dashed off across the Atlantic to catch him. The French fleet turned back to Europe and evaded capture, for the moment. But eventually it had to leave the shelter of Cadiz harbor, along with its Spanish allies, and face the dread Nelson at Trafalgar. The story of that day is well known, but it loses nothing in being retold by Mr. Forester.

Light on Warren Hastings

Warren Hastings and Philip Francis, by Sophia Weitzman. With an introduction by Ramsay Muir. Manchester University Press: £1 5s.

THE events of the 13 years from 1772 to 1785, during which Warren Hastings, as Governor-General of Bengal, laid the foundations of British rule in India, his subsequent resignation and his impeachment have been a subject of controversy for the last 150 years. And no wonder. For it is not only the personality of Warren Hastings that has exercised so fascinating an influence on historians and politicians; but the fact that his shaping of the destinies of India is still of vital importance to the future of that vast country, which today again as in the days of the East India Company is on the threshold of great and far-reaching changes.

It is for the latter reason, perhaps, more than for any purely historical considerations, that Miss Weitzman's book will be studied; although its wealth of documentation, most of which is published for the first time, and its breadth of analytical reasoning should commend it to the notice of every serious student of India. It is one of the most valuable qualities of her contribution to the research of so interesting a period that Miss Weitzman sets out to show how the whole drama of the career of Warren Hastings hinged on the antagonism of two strong personalities: his own and that of Philip Francis, a member of the Council of Bengal, instituted by Lord North's famous Regulation Act of 1773—that first step toward the gradual conversion of India from the rather chaotic hunting ground of a private trading company to the well-ordered possession under the British crown.

Miss Weitzman unravels the tangled skein of the bitter conflict between these two men of genius with a thoroughness that enhances its dramatic effect, and brings home to the modern reader the actuality of the struggle that wrecked two great careers.

Oxford Undergraduate Life

Degenerate Oxford? by Terence Greenidge. London: Chapman & Hall. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. GREENIDGE went to Hertford College from Rugby, with one of the scholarships provided at that college for the worthy sons of its fellows. His father was a distinguished student of classics and ancient history. Mr. Greenidge obtained two second classes in the classical schools, just missed his blue for running, founded the first cinematograph club in Oxford, was a keen member of the O. U. D. S., was hail-fellow-well-met with students, athletes, æsthetes, every type of religious and political partisan; and, finally, was sent down by the college authorities in his fifth year, under circumstances described at the end of this book, not unfairly, though naturally "ex parte." He is now, in his own words, "striving without much success to become a film-actor."

It is not surprising that his essay should suffer from an excessive prominence of the first person singular. It takes some egoism, in the absence of any other motive, for a young man to think his observations and reflections upon undergraduate life worth publishing. But we may be glad of Mr. Greenidge's desire of the limelight, as it has procured for us a frank, lively, good-natured and fair-minded picture of the main features of that life and of its effects upon a young man of rather more than average talents and rather less than average ballast, but sufficiently typical to make his experience useful evidence.

Mr. Greenidge does not deal directly with the question raised by his title, but his book is good evidence that Oxford is not degenerate; while, at the same time, there are maladjustments in the organism which the peculiar character of its government makes it difficult to correct. The distinct aims of a home of learning and a training ground of young citizens, the divided authority of university and college, the inevitable individualism of the type of men who become "dons," make Oxford a place stimulating to the strong but often bewildering and unhelpful to the weak or indeterminate character.

The most interesting of Mr. Greenidge's suggestions is that undergraduate committees should form a definite part of the disciplinary machinery of the colleges. There is little doubt that undergraduates would be the better for a little more self-government.

From China to Peru

Wider Horizons: The New Map of the World, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. New York: Century. $3.

EVER since the World War, Herbert Adams Gibbons has been writing diligently about the changes, political, geographical, social, which have attended the issue of that great conflict. He is peculiarly fitted for writing of this sort, because of his own active and ingenuous interest in all that has to do with world politics; and because, for the last 20 years, barring a brief period of scholarly rustication at Princeton, he has been traveling everywhere that a man with a taste for civilization would care to go. He is no explorer of the dark places of the world, although he is an explorer of the darkest spots in international politics.

In "Wider Horizons," he has been more historical and philosophical than descriptive. He enables mankind "with extensive view to survey the world from China to Peru," and many other places as well. And he takes up such differing phases of human activity as trade and investments, cultural migration, woman's new place, and youth in contemporary history. Beneath these and a dozen other similar chapter headings, he has marshaled an extraordinary array of facts and has set them forth with clarity and simplicity. The book is as thoroughly a diary of a philosopher as was anything that Keyserling ever wrote, but it is vastly more sane and more readable than any of the outgivings of that egoistic thinker.

Perhaps, to the thoroughly well read individual, there may be little in the book that is novel. For example, there is not much new to be said about the youth movement in Germany, or the reasons for Mussolini's power. Any discussion of the place of women and of labor in politics amounts simply to arraying logically facts already well and almost universally known. But for one desirous of a popular compilation of information dealing with the present politcal, economic, social and intellectual state of the civilized world, a better book could hardly be imagined. It is by no means over-optimistic. The chapter, for example, on War Against War, makes no effort to conceal the innumerable failures which, since the Versailles Conference, have attended the efforts to build up a thoroughly effective defense against future wars.

The writer appreciates that a new spiritual force, a clearer understanding among people of varying nationalities, a wider tolerance and perhaps less deference to constituted authorities are all necessary if this war against war is to be successful. It is fair, however, to say that one who has familiarized himself with the contents of this book will be better able to judge of obstacles to and the possibility of making that war successful.

W. J. A.

New Australian Chronicle

A House Is Built, by M. Barnard Eldershaw. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

AUSTRALIA has lately been put on the literary map by means of several novels of Australian authorship and content. Most conspicuous among them has been the series of three, by the woman who signs herself Henry Handel Richardson. Somewhat similar in scope is a novel by two women, the Misses Eldershaw and Barnard. "A House Is Built" received the first prize in the Sydney Bulletin's £1000 competition for the best novel by an Australian author.

Mrs. Richardson introduced her readers to the gold fields of Ballarat and to Melbourne; "M. Barnard Eldershaw" presents Sydney, the chief city of New South Wales. In both cases, the formative years of the mid-ninteenth century constitute the period.

Australia is the newest of New Worlds. In 1837, when "A House Was Built" opens, Sydney was a wonderful harbor, a barracks, a market for the squatter farmers living farther inland—and not much else. James Hyde, a middle-aged quartermaster in the British Navy, saw its promise and resolved to get his discharge, invest his savings in a store, send to England for his son and daughters, and settle in Sydney. This was the beginning of the great house of Hyde.

The growth of the house of Hyde corresponds to the commercial and social development of Sydney, and of Australia in general. At first the quartermaster and his family live over the store, in a convict-built structure of stone, with mess room and quarters for the hands below. Merchandise piled in epic confusion testifies to the extent of Australian commerce; everything is there that might be needed to supply the motley craft that came and went in Sydney Harbor. James Hyde sees his bank account slowly increasing, but it is not merely money that he wants. His purpose is to build a house where his children's children may live in honor and security, and in doing that he helps to build a nation.

With the quartermaster lived his son William, a stiff, self-contained young man, and the two girls: pretty, flirtatious Maud and competent Fanny. The Hyde fortunes rise and the Hyde family takes a leading place in society. Maud marries the son of her father's competitor, Fanny's love for one of her father's whaling-captains is frustrated, William sends for his fiancée in England. The Hydes move from the bare old house by the wharf to a more comely, suburban residence reached by a road teeming with New South Wales history. In this house William's two sons are born, and the quartermaster looks upon his family and his business and is content.

Then comes the gold rush, and with it great wealth for the Hydes as for others. The quartermaster has a new inrush of energy. He starts a chain of stores. Wherever there are gold hunters, there are Hyde's stores to supply their needs. The family moves again, this time into an elegant manorial residence quite outside the city. It is William's ambition to have a home that is a fitting shrine for his ideal of a stately, dignified English family life, and this he attains in Firenze, built by skilled workmen from Italy, after architectural rules that give it age and remoteness even before the builders' materials are cleared away.

Moving into Firenze is the climax of William's experience. Things go less well after that. There is disappointment in his sons, there is the loss of his father, the driving power of the whole family. At the last one Hyde boy is left, on whom the name depends for its continuance. There is a note of frustration running throughout all the later part of the book. It does not seem that the Hydes found great happiness with all their prosperity, but the old quartermaster may have been content because, in the adventure which he craved, he had helped to make his country.

The book possesses color and leisurely detail, with an ample, sympathetic treatment of character. Moreover, there is in it the right fusion of the history of an era and of individuals. By careful research, it would have been comparatively easy to describe the era, but to people it with clear, distinct, and interesting personalities is a matter requiring far more creative ability. What Miss Barnard did, and what Miss Eldershaw, it is impossible to tell. Their work seems to have become as convincing a unit as the name under which they have written it.

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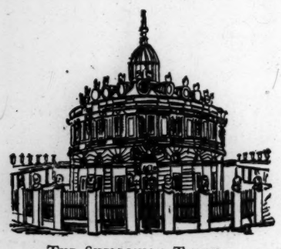

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PRICE CHANGES WITHOUT MUCH SIGNIFICANCE

Volume of Business Smallest for Two-Hour Session in Two Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street decided that stock trading was scarcely worth the effort today, and traders flocked to the country, letting transactions dribble off to the smallest Saturday volume in two years.

Bears made further listless efforts to depress the list, but were unable to accomplish declines of more than a point or two in important stocks, and several shares turned upward as soon as bear pressure was lifted.

Bearish efforts have grown increasingly unsuccessful during the last few days, and bulls are still convalescing from their recent drubbing.

Sales for the two-hour session were only moderately above 580,000 shares, the smallest since July 21, 1928, when the turnover was only 546,300. It is only a little more than a month ago that the record Saturday turnover of more than 4,800,000 shares was recorded.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO AGAIN SELLS OFF

CHICAGO (AP)—Despite a show of firmness at the outset, wheat prices here underwent an early downturn today. Liverpool traders were credited with buying in Chicago, but upturns in the market ran against enlarged general selling that went hand in hand with reports of heavy rain in Alberta Province, Canada.

Starting unchanged to ½c higher, Chicago wheat values afterward showed material setbacks all around. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise easier, with corn opening unchanged to ⅜c up, and subsequently receding to well below yesterday's finish.

Opening prices were: Wheat, July .91⅜@.92, Sept. .95⅜@.96, Dec. 1.01⅜@1.01½; corn, July .75⅝@.75⅜, Sept. .74⅜@.74⅝, Dec. .68¾@.69; oats, July .35⅜@.35½, Sept. .36½, Dec. .39½.

STEEL TRADE IN BRITAIN IS SLOW

LONDON—There appears to be no improvement in the conditions in the British iron and steel industry. New business is developing slowly, and in some instances consumers are refusing to take full deliveries from running contracts.

Demand for pig iron is restricted, and further reduction of output is expected. Though consumers of Cleveland pig iron are consistently seeking concessions, makers are maintaining quotations. East coast hematite is easier owing to keen Continental competition and heavy stocks.

Semifinished and finished steel makers are short of orders. It is reported Continental makers are offering material much below the prices fixed in the Continental cartel.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewel rate..	3%	2½
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½
Customers' loans		
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2½@2¾	2½@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	3¾@3¼

Bar silver	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¾c	34¼c
Bar silver in London	16d	15¾d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$99,000,000	$1,527,000,000
Year ago today	90,000,000	1,381,000,000
Balances	37,000,000	190,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	187,000,000
Exchgs for week	531,000,000	7,776,000,000
Bals for week	213,000,000	1,057,000,000
F R bank credit	36,128,812	155,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2⅛ @2
6 months	2⅛@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	4½
New York	4½	London	5
Philadelphia	4½	Madrid	3
Kansas City	4	Oslo	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	4½
Richmond	4	Helsingfors	6½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Prague	6
Athens	7	Rome	5
Amsterdam	3	Stockholm	6
Berlin	3½	Sofia	3½
Berne	3	Tokyo	6
Brussels	3	Vienna	5.48
Bucharest	6½	Warsaw	8½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396¼	.1395¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0526	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2382⅜	.2381
Checo'vakia—crown	.1411¾	.1412¼	.1411
Denmark—krone	.0296	.0296	.0296
Finland—finmark	.2677	.2676½	.268
Greece—drachma	.0252	.0252	.0252
Holland—florin	.4020½	.4019¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¼	.1750¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678½	.2677⅞	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0451	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1107	.1129	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687¼	.2686¾	.193
Switz'land—franc	.1938¼	.1938⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193

	Par	East
Hong Kong—dol	.2162½	.2162½
Shanghai—tael	.3737½	.3737½
India—rupee	.3614	.3614
Japan—yen	.4948	.3614 .3650
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½ .4984
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631¼	.5631¼ .5678
South America		
Argentina—peso	.3662	.3662 .4245
Brazil—milreis	.1132	.1132 .1196
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206 .1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675 .9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00 4.9665
Uruguay—peso	.8560	.8560 1.0342
North A		
Canada—dollar	.99	1.00 1.00

*Par unsettled.

ROCK ISLAND INCOME OFF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway reports for five months ended May 31 net income of $1,083,631 after taxes and charges, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to 96 cents a share on the 251,272 shares of 6 per cent preferred. This compares with $2,804,983, or $1.50 a share on the 743,580 shares of common stock in the first five months of 1929 after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred shares.

Closing Prices

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 28	Last June 27
42⅝	22		Abitibi	100	26	26	26	
27¾	21¾	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	24¾	24	24	23¾
23¼	8		Adv-Rumley	200	9	9	9	9
17⅛	⅞		Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅝	114	3*	Air Reduc	1000	121¼	119½	120	121¼
2⅞	1		Ajax Rubber	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
9⅛	4¼		Alaska Jun	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
35¾	13		Alleghany	1000	19⅛	18⅛	19	19¼
99½	90	5½	Allegh pf	1000	91	91	91	
343	222	6*	Allegh pf xw	2300	257	253½	255	262½
126¼	121		Allied Chem	400	123	122¼	122¼	
69	48⅛	3	Allied Ch pf	400	50⅜	50½	50½	50½
21½	18	2	Allis-Chal	100	23½	23½	23½	24½
39	23⅜		Amerada	400	68	68	68	68
97⅝	68		Am Ag Ch pf	120	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
66	6	2*8	Am Bk Note	100	6	6	6	
12	6	3	Am Bk N pf	400	30⅞	30¾	30¾	30¾
55½	27		Am Beet S	3200	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
156½	108¼		Am Bosch	100	51	51	51	
42⅛	42	6	Am Can	400	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	30¼
67⅞	50	3	Am Car & F	100	39½	39½	39½	
51¼	36⅜	2*	Am Chain	100	51	51	51	49⅛
25	9½	1.60	Am Chicle	100	39½	39½	39½	
59⅛	33⅛		Am Com Alc	100	39½	39½	39½	40
111½	56¼		Am European	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am & FPw	100	34½	34¼	34½	
41⅞	31	3*	Am Hawaii	1200	63½	61¾	63¼	63
55⅜	28¾	2⅜	Am Ice	1200	26⅞	25	26½	25
105	48¼	8	Am Int Corp	400	35⅛	35	35	35
85	65	7	Am Loco	400	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31
119⅜	72¾	1⅜	Am Nat G pf	200	41¼	74?¼	41¼	41⅛
107	99	6	Am Pw&Lt	20	75	75	75	
88¾	80	5	Am P & L 6	400	79	78	79	78
39¾	23⅜	1.50	Am P&L pf st	100	101	101	101	103¾
100⅞	51⅛	2⅜	Am Radiat	100	84	84	84	84
67⅞	52⅛	5	Am Roll Mill	1200	25	24½	25	24⅞
79½	53	4	Am Saf Raz	1300	53½	52½	53½	52⅝
22½	7		Am Smelt	100	58	58	58	57⅜
55½	42¾	2*	Am Solv & C	600	56¾	56½	56½	57⅛
33¼	21	3	Am Stores	1600	7½	6¾	6¾	7⅜
110	103⅞	7	Am Solv & C pf	100	43	43	43	42½
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Sugar pf	100	21	21	21	
225⅜	16		Am Tel&T	600	104¾	103¼	104¾	105
112¼	112¼	7	Am Tob pf	4500	208¾	204⅝	206¾	206¼
124⅞	78⅛	1*	Am Type pf	6000	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17
81⅞	44⅜	3.50	Am Wat W	10000	112¼	112¼	112¼	
29¼	19⅛	2	Anaconda	1400	83¼	82¾	82⅞	82¾
8⅛	4¾		Arch Dan	1400	50	49½	50	49¾
43⅜	25		Arm Ill A	400	21	21	21	21½
13¾	6		Arm Ill B	400	5	4⅞	5	4¾
46⅛	31½	4	Arnold Cons	700	3	2¾	3	2⅝
342½	194	10	Asso Apparrel	800	61½	61¼	61¼	61½
175½	153	10	Atchison	1200	34½	33	34	33½
51⅜	30⅛	1*	Atl Coast L	300	198	197⅜	198	199
37	35½		Atl Refin	100	155	155	155	
263¾	91	4*	Atlas Stores	1300	34¾	34½	34¾	34½
60	52⅝	4.40	Auburn Auto	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
58⅜	37	3	Aust Credit	400	98	96¼	98	98½
97⅜	43¼		Auto Strop A	1000	52¾	52¾	52¾	
			Aviation	400	54	53¾	53¾	
				200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 28	Last June 27
38	19⅜	1⅜	Baldwin	100	20	20	20	20
122⅜	98¼	7	Bald&Ohio	400	100⅜	100¾	100⅜	101
20¾	14	1	Barker Bros	40	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
70⅛	49⅜	3*	Beechnut	100	49¼	49½	49½	50
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	4500	29⅛	28⅛	28	29¼
56¼	31⅛	2	Best&Co	2800	42⅛	42	42¼	40⅞
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	6500	79½	78⅛	79	78½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125	125	125	125
69	28¼	2	Bohn Alum	400	52	50⅛	50½	51
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2000	73	71⅞	73	73
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	3	3	3	
3	1		Bot M A pf	1700	25	24¼	24¼	24⅞
24⅛	13½		Briggs	100	3	3	3	
4	1¾		Brit Steel	100	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16¾
22¼	12½		Brockway	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	141⅜	141¼	141⅜	13
119	113½	7	Brown h pf	100	123¾	123½	123½	124
30⅜	13¼	3	Bruns Balke	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	300	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅞	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21½
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	100	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	2000	31¾	30⅜	31	31½
51⅞	29⅛	2*	Burroughs	1800	27⅜	27	27	27½
48½	29⅛		Bush Term	1200	31	30½	31	31⅜
4¼	2¼	.50	Butte Con	100	31½	31½	31½	32¾
6¼	2¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
112⅜	66⅛		Byers	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
				1200	71	70¼	70½	71

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 28	Last June 27
58½	30⅛	6	Nash Mot	1000	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	31⅝
26¼	10⅝	1½	*Nat Acme	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12⅛
20	5¼		Nat Bellas H	200	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
83	71	2.80	Nat Biso	1600	78½	77	78½	77½
62	45⅛	2*	Nat Dairy	1900	48	47⅝	47⅝	48½
23½	17¾		Nat Enam	1500	23	22	23	21⅞
188½	122	7	Nat Lead	100	129	129	129	129⅞
143	102⅝	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	140	140	140	
55¼	53		Nat Pw & Lt	12300	37⅞	35⅞	37⅜	36⅛
124⅜	100⅞	5*	Nat Steel Corp	100	55⅛	55¼	55¼	54
98⅞	68¼	5	Nat Supply	400	101½	101	101	101½
32⅜	15½	1.50	Nat Surety	200	68	68	68	69¼
58	20	2	Nev Cons	900	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16½
142¼	100⅞	6	Newton Steel	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29
144	94	6	NY Central	1600	156	154⅛	155	155⅜
32	27½	1.20	NY C&StL	100	102½	102½	102½	101¾
128⅛	97¼	6	NY Invest	100	82⅛	81	81⅞	82⅞
135½	116	7	NY N H&H	2600	19⅜	18	18⅛	
17¼	4		NYNH&H pf	100	99	99	99	99
132⅞	80¼	10a	NY Ont&W	100	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	117
15⅜	7½		No Am	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
97	66¾	5	No Am Aviat	10200	92⅜	90	92⅜	89⅜
96⅜	63½	5	No Pac	700	87⅜	87	87⅜	92⅜
			No Pac cts	1100	73⅞	72	73	71⅞
				100	69	69	69	68

15½	9⅛	..	Oilwell	200	14½	14	14	14½
34⅞	13⅜	..	Oliver Farm	500	16¼	15⅛	16	16⅛
80⅜	55	2½	Otis Elev	800	59⅜	59	59⅜	59⅝
74⅞	53		Outlet Co	100	61	61	61	
60⅞	45¼	4*	Owens Bot	100	46	46	46	

74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	400	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
178	130	7	Pac Tel&T	40	130	130	130	130
23⅝	12½	1	Packard M	5600	13¼	13	13	13¼
129¼	50½		Pan-Am B	1100	57	56¾	57	56⅞
77¼	48⅜	4	Panhandle	200	69⅜	69⅛	69⅝	
44⅜	21	.80	Paramount	1600	55⅛	54⅞	55	55
26⅛	9	1½	Parke Davis	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9	2¾	..	Parmalee Tr	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
19⅜	5	..	Pathe Exch	200	4	4	4	3½
55⅜	26⅛	1	Pathe Ex A	100	7½	7½	7½	7
12	6⅛	..	Penick & F	200	38¼	37¾	38¼	39⅜
80	48	..	Penn Dix C	1900	42¼	41¾	42¼	42¼
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penney J C	200	81¼	79⅞	81¼	79⅜
101	94¾	5	Penn RR	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
21⅜	17⅜	1.50	Pere M ppf	400	71½	71	71½	71½
27¼	18¾	1.50	Pet Milk	10	97½	97½	97½	97½
55	50⅛	3	Petroleum Corp	200	18T	18	18	18
25⅞	11⅜	..	Phila Co 6%	300	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
44⅜	11⅜	..	Phila Read	100	52½	52¼	52⅛	
21½	1	2*	Phillips Pet	2300	15⅜	14⅝	15	15⅛
52	20½	..	Pierce Oil	400	31½	30⅞	31½	
30	21¼	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞
37¾	27	2*	Pierce Pet	100	25	25	25	25
50⅞	39¾	3.14	Pillsbury	2200	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
15⅞	7		Pirelli Co	100	28½	28½	28½	28
123⅜	20⅞	2	Pittsburgh	100	41½	41½	41½	41⅛
60	44⅛	3*	Poore A & B	600	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21¾
78⅞	6⅜		Prairie P L	100	45	45	45	45
112	107¼	6	Prod & Ref	200	75¾	75	75¾	75
89⅜	62	4	Pub Serv	2700	92	90½	91½	91⅜
8⅛	2		Pub Sv EG pf	100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110
27¼	19½	1.50	Pullman	500	63	63	63	
88⅞	52	4	Punta Sug	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
			Pure Oil	500	20¼	20⅛	20¼	20
			Purity Bk	1300	58¾	58	58	57½

69¾	32½	..	Radio	12500	34½	33¾	34¼	34
5	68	5	Radi pf B	100	77½	75	77½	
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	1400	125⅛	120	125	125
58⅞	28	2.60	Raybestos	8000	29½	28¾	29	28¾
141½	102	4	Reading	100	28¼	28½	28½	28
57	47¾	2	Reading 2pf	400	106¾	103½	106¾	103½
57⅝	21⅜	..	Reis & Co	100	48	48	48	48
14⅞	8½	1.60	Rem Rand	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
14⅞	8½	.80	Reo Motors	1500	25¼	24¾	25¼	25⅜
79½	27¼	..	Republic Stl n	100	87⅜	84¾	87⅜	81⅝
95¼	88⅛	..	Repub Stl pf n	400	40	39¾	40	39
104	100	.7	Revere pf	800	88½	88½	88½	88½
45⅝	39	1.92	Rhille-West	100	10	0	100	
28¼	14¾	2	Richfield Oil	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
25⅜	14⅜	2*	Rio Grande O	200	27⅛	26¾	27	26⅝
48¾	27¼	2.22	Rossia Ins	300	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16
56½	49⅛	3.22	Royal Dutch	1000	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	51¾

122⅜	75¾	5	Safeway S	400	79	78½	79	78
57¼	33¼	2*	St Joseph	100	36	35	35	36
118⅞	86½	8	StL & SF	300	88	86½	86½	89¼
101	92	6	StL & SF pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½
31¾	16	2	Savage A	100	17½	17½	17½	
12½	6		Seabd AL	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
100⅝	59⅜	4a	Sears Roe	1800	62¾	61¾	63	61⅜
13½	6½		Sec Nat Inv	200	8½	8	8⅜	8⅛
52	31½	1*	Servel	100	7	6¾	7	6⅞
106¼	95	5.50	Shattuck	300	34	33½	34	33¾
35	8⅝	4	Shubert Th	1000	97	97	97	97
32⅜	22¼	3a	Simmons	500	123¾	123¼	123¾	123¼
116⅛	108	2*	Sinclair	1000	24¾	24	24¾	13
42	28½	2	Sinclair pf	1000	21¼	21	21	24¼
62	41½	7	Simclair Oil	100	110	110	110	207⅜
8			Sicss Sh pf	1000	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¼
72⅞	52	..	Socony	10	45	45	45	
127	108	6	So Calif Ed	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	
30¾	15¼	1.40	So Pac Sug	400	55⅛	54¾	55	54⅛
136¾	89⅛	8	So Railway	100	111	110	110¼	111
37¾	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	2000	16	16	16	16
98	92	..	Spang Ch pf	300	91½	91½	91½	92⅜
30½	13⅛	1	Sparks Wth	10	31¼	31	31¼	31¼
52	17	3	Spiegel May	400	94	94	94	
29¼	17	1.50	Sta Brands	100	15⅜	15¾	15¾	15½
120	117½	2.50	Sta Brands pf	1000	18	18	18	
129¼	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	100	18⅞	18½	18⅜	18¾
77	61⅜	4	Sta Gas pf	1000	119½	119½	119½	119
75	55½	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	1000	88½	88	88½	89¾
84⅞	58	1*	Sta Oil NJ	200	63⅞	63½	63⅞	63¾
40⅜	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1800	58⅞	58½	58⅝	58
48	36	3	Steer cr pf	2000	64⅜	63⅝	64⅛	64
47	19½	1	St-Warner	1000	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30¾
113⅜	70½	4	Stone & Web	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜	
47¼	25¼	4	Studebaker	200	20	20	20	20
15⅜	3⅜		Sub Boat	800	76¼	75	75½	74¼
70	50	1*	Sun Oil	1000	26	25¾	25⅞	26
105½	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	100	57	57	57	57
93⅜	5	..	Super Oil	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
				100	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	5

17	10⅞	1	Tenn Cop	100	12	12	12	12
60½	50⅛	3	Tex Corp	1000	51	50⅝	12	51
67⅜	48¼	4	Tex Gulf S	1000	52⅜	51	51½	52
36⅜	17⅝	1.60	Tex & P LT	1200	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17
26⅞	13	2	Thatcher	100	18	17⅝	18	18⅜
47½	6½	..	Thermoid	100	7	7	7	7
47½	38	3.60	Third Ave	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
46¾	25	.60	Thompson	400	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
17¾	10¾	.60	Third Nat Inv	200	25	25	25	
21¼	12¼	.60	Timken-Det	1200	13½	13¼	13¼	12⅞
55	50⅛	3	Timken	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
25⅞	11⅜	..	Trans Oil	6400	60½	57½	57⅝	61
20¼	9⅝	..	Tr Cont	1000	17½	17½	17⅝	
22	13	1.60	Truax Coal	100	12¾	11¾	11⅞	17½
94	80½	6	Tri-Cont pf	1000	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
31½	10½	4	Twin City	300	91⅞	91½	12	
				100	12	12	12	91⅞

138	83	5	Underwood	300	85½	85	85½	85
125⅛	101	7	Underwd pf	10	125	125	125	
106⅜	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	3500	67⅛	66½	67	67¼
50	37	2*	Un Oil Cal	400	39¾	39¼	39¾	40
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	200	87	87	87	87
99	43½	..	Un Air T	600	20¾	20½	20⅜	20⅝
83¾	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	5400	51¼	49¾	54	50
84	28⅜	2*	Unit Carbon	300	44	44	44	43½
53½	46⅜	3	Unit Corp	200	44	43¼	43½	44
11	5¼	..	Unit Corp pf	12400	30¾	29⅞	30½	30⅜
19⅞	8⅞	..	Unit Dyew'd	200	49¾	49¼	49¾	49¾
105	83	..	Uni El Coal	20	6	6	6	
49⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Fruit	800	73¾	7½	7½	7½
14	5	..	Uni Gas Imp	300	86⅞	86	86⅛	86
20¾	9¾	..	Uni Paperbd	2500	34⅜	34	34¼	34⅜
30⅜	17¾	..	US Dist	100	5½	5½	5½	
139⅜	62	6*	US Hoffman	300	10	10	10	
38⅛	18½	2	US Ind Alco	200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
75½	48¾	5	US Pipe & Fd	100	63½	63¼	63½	63
35	20	..	US Realty	200	27	26¾	27	
63⅞	41¼	..	US Rubber	600	50	49⅞	50	28¼
36½	17¾	3.50	US Rub 1pf	100	21½	21½	21½	20½
190⅝	181⅝	7	US Smelt	200	43½	42¾	42¾	41¼
146	141	7	US Steel	100	18¾	18⅝	18¾	19⅛
9	3¾	..	US Steel pf	15100	156¾	154½	156	155⅜
			Univ Pipe

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Commodities Continue Weak—Railroad Earnings Off From a Year Ago

The feeling that business improvement in the United States is just around the corner seems to be growing. Opinion, however, is rather sharply divided over the outlook.

Some authorities see a great potential market in the making. It is pointed out that production is far behind consumption, and that the rebalancing of the two will soon call for a quickening of industrial activity.

On the other hand, the facts that profits are still showing declines in many instances, and that commodity prices still are uncertain and likely to remain so until the crop season is further advanced, are arguments being advanced to support a thoroughly conservative view of business prospects.

Commodities continue the most discouraging feature among present indicators, but railroad reports are running a close second. The first 54 railroads to report their earnings for May show a decline in aggregate income of nearly 33 per cent, as compated with the like month of 1929. The net income for May, however, was better than that for April.

Future for Railroads

With carloadings running well under those of a year ago and earnings slumping also, the statement of Frank McManamy, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that the future of railroading is bright, comes at a moment when it may be valuable as a modifier of sentiment in this line. Mr. McManamy declared that competitive organizations are providing railroads annually with more than a billion carloads of high-class traffic, and also are relieving the railroads of many classes of service which they formerly performed at a loss.

A slightly better tone is noted in the steel business this week. The increase in pipe production is a factor. Structural demand also is heavy.

Demand for copper, on the other hand, declined somewhat. Reflective of conditions in the copper industry are the cuts in dividend rates of Anaconda, Andes and Greene Cananea Copper companies.

Further Ease in Credit

Not for 13 years has the call money rate as posted on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange reflected such ease in monetary conditions as it has this week. Call money was posted at 1½ per cent Thursday.

Bankers' bills also reflect the easier trend. With the exception of 30-day maturities, bankers' bills this week touched the lowest level of interest rates in the history of the dollar acceptances.

Bank clearings amounted to $11,171,879,000, a decline of only 2.1 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Business volume during the week ended June 21, measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, exceeded that of the previous week by more than 17 per cent. Compared with the corresponding week of 1929 a decline of 5 per cent was shown.

Reports From Other Countries

South American trade reports are not particularly encouraging. New weakness in peso exchange influenced business in Argentina adversely. In Chile a slight accentuation of the recession was noticeable, according to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce.

The summer season is opening in Japan with commodity and stock prices moving to new low levels. Several industries are in unfavorable positions as a result, especially the iron and steel trade. Seven bank mergers were reported in May.

Leading Stock Markets

The tone of stock prices at New York has been extremely uncertain this week. Further heavy liquidation resulted in a slash of $371,000,000 in brokers' loans. Rallies developed from time to time, but were not well sustained. Hundreds of new low prices for the year were registered.

London stocks were influenced by price movements at New York during most of this week. The period closed with a quiet session.

The markets at Paris and Berlin likewise reflected the action of the American market. Paris trends showing the more independence and the better tone generally.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; Southern Railway at new low.

Bonds: Irregular; list moves narrowly in dull market.

Curb: Irregular; list moves narrowly in dull market.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta continues exceptionally weak.

Cotton: Higher; steady cables and trade buying.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	.91¾	.92	.90¼	.90¼
Sept	.95¾	.96	.94	.94¼
Dec	1.01⅜	1.01½	1.00	1.00

Corn

July	.75¾	.75¾	.74	.74½
Sept	.74⅜	.74⅝	.73½	.73⅝
Dec	.68¾	.69	.67⅞	.67¾

Oats

July	.35½	.35½	.35	.35⅛
Sept	.36⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛
Dec	.39½	.39½	.39⅛	.39⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.96¼	.96⅛	.96⅝	.96b
Oct.	1.01⅞	1.01¼	1.00⅞	1.02⅛
Dec.	1.04¼	1.02½	1.03	1.04⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.84½	.83⅜	.83¾	.85
Sept.	.89¾	.87	.87	.88⅛
Dec	.93⅜	.91⅞	.91⅞	.93

MAY WOOL CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON—Consumption of wool during May by 439 manufacturers amounted to 38,357,553 pounds, compared with 32,276,443 in April and 42,764,445 in May, 1929. Of the May, 1930, consumption, 17,001,102 pounds, or 60 per cent, was domestic wool and 11,356,451 pounds, or 40 per cent, was foreign wool, according to the Department of Commerce.

LAKE ERIE IRON SHIPMENTS

Shipments of iron ore from Lake Erie docks to interior furnaces during the first 24 days of June amounted to 3,324,338 tons, compared with 4,022,350 tons in the like period last year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	65	65
Alleghany 5s '44	97⅜	97⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	97¼	97¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	70	70
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102⅛	102⅛
Am F Pow 5s	87⅞	87⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	81½	81½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160	160
Am T&T col 5s '46	104⅞	104⅞
Am T&T col 5s '65	104¾	104¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106	106
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	90½	90½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	80¾	80½
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95⅞	95⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73½	73½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	95	94¾
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	96
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	96	96
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¾	99¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	41	41
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102¾	102¾
Can North 4½s	99¾	99¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	116½	116½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102⅜	102⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼
Cen N E 4s	84⅞	84⅞
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104¼	104¼
Ches & O con 6s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107	107
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	61	61
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	50⅜	50
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅛	89⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Colum Gas G E 5s '52 May	102	101⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¼	94¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	87	87
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95	95
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅞	93⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95⅛	95⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89⅛	89⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104⅞	104⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	101¾
Erie gen 7s	91¼	91
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s	101½	101½
Gen Inv 5s	82	81
Gen Theater '40	93¾	93½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106	106
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '63	105	105
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	97
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110	110
Inland Steels 4½s '78	94½	94½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	62	62
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	81½	81½
Int Paper 6s '55	82½	82½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96⅝	96⅝
Kan City FtS&M 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	80	80
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	40	40
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¼	104¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107	106¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96⅜	96⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
N Y Dock 4s '51	83¾	83¼
N Y Dock 5s '38	72½	72½
N Y NH&H cv 6s '48	120¾	120¾
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62	6	6
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102	102
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98	98
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅞	101⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112¼	112¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	62½	62½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅜	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	103
Pan-Am Pet T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	88	88
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	100¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	63⅞	63⅞
Penn RR 4½s D	96	95¾
Penn RR 4½s G	100¼	100⅛
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101½	101½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109⅛	109⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103½	103½
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Pere Marq 4½s	98	98
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93½	92½
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100⅛
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97¼	96¾
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92	92
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86⅛	86⅛
Pub Svc E&G 5s 65	104¼	104¼
Pub Svc E & G 1970	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	93	93
Read rfg 4½s '97	100½	100¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96⅜	96⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	104½	104½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99¼	99¼
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	59	58¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	89
St L & S F 4½s '78	91½	91½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	101⅞
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93¼	93¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	40¼	40
Seabd A L con 6s '45	50⅜	50
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	40¼	40¼
Shell Union 5s '47	94	93½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	96⅜	96⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87	87
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '3	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅞	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe Ly s f 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95⅝	95⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
Solway 5s	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s '68	96⅝	96⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97⅜	96⅝
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97⅜	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅜	88⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	109½	109⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125	123½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	79½	79½
Tenn Cen 6s	96¼	95½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Tex Corp 5s '44	102¾	102⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109⅛	109⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102	102
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102½	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	48
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	107¾	107⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅜	100⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96	96⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¼	99¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	81	81
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89	89
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	81	80¼
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102¼	102
Wabash 5s B '76	99½	99½
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100	99½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅜	104⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¾	104⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98½
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Western Un col 5s '38	102½	102½
Western Un 5s 1960	103¼	103
White Sew Mach 6s '36 vw	75	75
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅜	101⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jun 26	Last Jun 27
1st 4¼s '47..102.3	102.6	102.2	102.2	102.3	
4th 4¼s '38..102.26	102.26	102.24	102.26	102.26	
4th 4¼s reg..101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	102.32	
US 3½s '43..101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.23	
US 3½s '47..101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29	
US 4s '54....108.19	108.19	108.19	108.19	108.22	
US 4¼s '52..112.12	112.12	112.22	112.22	112.22	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	92¾	92¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	76⅜	74½
Antioquia 7s C '45	74½	74½
Argentine 5½s '62	91⅞	91⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98¼	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98¼
Australia 4½s '57	77½	77½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	84⅞	84⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	88⅜	88⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88¾	88¾
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	65	62½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70	68
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	83½	82½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	81½	80½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101½	101½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100¼
Bremen 7s '35	103	103
Brisbane 5s '57	83⅞	83⅞
Brisbane 5s '58	83	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77	77
Buenos Aires 6s '61	81	81
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	86	85⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92⅜	92½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	95	95
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89⅝	89⅝
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101½	101
Chilean Loan 7s	92⅜	92½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	76½	76½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95	95
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87	86½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92½	92½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Duke Pow 6s	105	105
Estonia Bank 6s	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97	97
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Frankfort 6½s	94¼	94
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅝	122⅝
Germ 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88⅜	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83½	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84	84
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	94	92¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	110	110
Germ G E 7s '45	103	103
Hamburg 6s '46	95¼	94¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	89	88
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	90½	90½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95¼	95¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91⅛	91⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103⅞	103⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	90⅜	90⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83	83
Karstadt 6s '43	74	73¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	94½	94⅜
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	95	95
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Mex 4s large A '10	12½	12½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88⅛	88⅛
Minas 6½s '58 ct	75	75
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	100¼	99¾
Montevid (City) 6s '59	91	91
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	106	106
New So Wales 5s '57	80	80
New So Wales 5s '58	80	80
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅜
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	91¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	98½	98½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101½	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92⅛	92
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	103¾	103½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¾	103¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	75½	75⅛
Peru 6s '60	71⅞	71⅞
Peru 6s '61	71	71
Peru 7s '59	94	94
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	103¾	103¾
Poland 6s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	84⅛	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	93⅞	93
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93⅜	93⅜
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104⅛	104⅛
Rumania 7s	82	82
Rhine West '53 ww	89⅞	89⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97½	96½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '52	76	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	68	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	79	79
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	77	77
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98¾	98¾
Ruhr 6s	81¼	81¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89½	89
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	81¼	81¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	86¾	86¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	69	69
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89	89
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	83	83
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	94½	94
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103	103
Siemens 7s '35	102¼	102⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	71	70
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	91¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅝	99⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99¾	99¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86	86
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	74	74
Tyrol 7s '52	93¼	93¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	103⅞
Uni St W 6½s A '51	90⅛	90⅛
Uni St1 W 6½s C '51	90⅛	90⅛
Unterelbe 6s '53	83	83
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96½	95
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106¾	106½
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95¾	95½
Westphalia El 6s '53	80¾	80½

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES LOOKED FOR IN BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly business review says:

The week which practically closed a half year of readjustment developed nothing fundamentally new in the commercial and financial situation.

Movements were of the same general character as those which long since became familiar, and experienced observers do not look for changes of deep significance at this season.

Some gains continue to be made in certain quarters, and there even are instances of conspicous activity, but such phases remain the decided exception and are largely obscured in a broad survey of conditions.

One of the chief points of strength is the fact that corrections of unwholesome elements are taking place, and among the most important of these is an improved status in supplies.

With a different basis of demand existing now, production at last year's rate obviously could not be sustained, retrenchment in manufacture being essential to the working off of accumulated stocks of goods.

Hence, curtailment of outputs, although always temporarily unsettling when of extensive scope, is a necessary part of the present period of rehabilitation and recovery.

Through that action, a more solid foundation should be laid, with an ultimate check to the protracted decline in commodity prices. The latter trend has as yet shown no signs of ending.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 28	Wk.ago	Yr.ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.10¾	$1.11⅛	$1.42½
Corn, 2 yellow	.91	.91	1.08½
Oats, 2 white	.49	.47½	.57
Flour	5.35	5.45	6.00
Beef, family	25.50	26.00	29.00
Pork	31.50	32.00	32.00
Lard	.1005	.1010	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.1380	.1370	.1870
Zinc	.0420	.0437½	.0665
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1200	.1200	.1800
Tin	.3040	.3020	.4420
Rubber	.1225	.1200	.2000
Sugar	.0435	.0465	.0500
Lead	.0515	.0540	.0700
Print cloth	.0425	.0525	....

WORLD BANK LOAN CONFERENCE

BASEL—Conference of international financiers to discuss the world's banking situation will meet here on July 15. It will represent the banks of issue of 20 countries participating in the Young plan loan recently issued by the Bank for International Settlements. The first purpose will be to discuss loans to their countries. Of the Young plan loan, $200,000,000 already has been distributed. There remains about $80,000,000 more to be received within the next 10 days, which, it was announced, has been reserved for South America and South Africa.

SUGAR ADVANCED

Leading refiners have advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to a 4.70 cent basis. The new price is effective July 1.

LAKE ERIE COAL DUMPINGS

Lake Erie coal dumpings to June 22 were 12,351,927 tons, compared with 13,301,300 tons in the like period last year and 8,891,898 in the 1928 period.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Money today was ¼ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2¼@2⅜ per cent, and three months 2⅛ per cent.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Allied Mills	9	9	9
1 Am Cities P&LB	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
7 Am Com Pw A	24½	24	24
12 Am Com P opt war	1-32	1-32	1-32
9 Am Cont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
21 Am Cyan B	18⅝	18⅛	18¼
1 Am & F Pw war	40½	40½	40½
1 Am G&E pf	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Invest B	8	8	8
28 Am Nat Gas	15¾	13⅝	15⅝
37 Am Sup Power	23⅞	22½	22⅞
1 Am Sup P 1st pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	8½	7⅞	8⅛
11 Am Yvette	4	3¾	3¾
103 Appalach Gas	10	9¾	9¾
1 Ark Nat Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 Ark Nat Gas A	9¾	9¼	9¼
1 Ark Pow & Lt pf	105½	105½	105½
6 Asso Gas & El	39⅞	38½	39
1 Asso G & El ctfs	100¼	100¼	100½
4 Asso G & El A	31½	31½	31½
10 Asso G & El deb rts	6¼	6	6¼
1 Autom Mus A	4½	4½	4½
2 Avia Corp Am	42	41	42
B			
1 Blue Ridge	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Borne & Scrym	20	20	20
1 Bridgeport Mach	4	4	4
1 Burma Ltd	2½	2½	2½
C			
9 CAM Co vtc	⅝	½	⅝
3 Can Marc Wireless	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Cent Pub Serv A	29	29	29
7 Cen States El	21⅞	21	21½
11 Centrif Pipe	6¾	6½	6¾
1 Chem Nat Ae nv	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
26 Cities Service	26⅝	26¼	26⅛
1 Cleve Tract	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3 Colum Oil & G vtc	9	9	9
16 Somwith & So war	3¾	3½	3⅝
3 Commun Wat W 6½F	13½	13	13
1 Cons Gas Util B vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Cons Instru	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
†250 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	103	102	102
3 Cont Oil Me vtc	10	10	10
1 Cooper Bess pf A (3)	43	43	43
1 Copeland A	8½	8½	8½
4 Cord Corp	6¾	6½	6½
2 Cosden Oil pf	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
3 Crocker & Wheel	16	15¾	15¾
13 Cuneo Press (2½)	38½	36⅝	36½
D			
5 Dayton Airpl	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Deere&Co n (1.20A)	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
4 De Forest	3½	3½	3½
1 Detroit Aircraft	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Detroit Gasket (1.20)	17	17	17
1 Dubilier Cond	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4 Duquesne Gas	9¼	8½	8½
5 Durant Mot	2½	2½	2½
1 Eastern Util A	9	9	9
4 Eisler Elec	10	9¾	9¾
46 El Bond & Sh	75⅝	74⅛	75⅝
1 El Bond & Sh vtc pf	92½

AVIATION · RADIO

Big Changes Being Planned by Large Radio Interests

Great Radio City, New Network, 'Erpe' Leaving Talkies, 50,000-Watt Station Limitations and Monopoly Suits Now in the Air

By MARTIN CODEL

THIS summer is heralding the most propitious advances in American radio since radiocasting became a popular medium of entertainment only a few years ago.

Tremendous developments are stirring among the giants of the radio world. Most important of all undoubtedly is the $250,000,000 Rockefeller project for a magnificent center in New York City devoted to entertainment and the cultural arts. Back of this gigantic undertaking may be discerned the magic hand of "Roxy" (S. L Rothafel) of widespread radio fame.

Covering three square blocks fronting Fifth Avenue, this new theater and radio center of the nation, designed as an architectural classic and projected for completion by the fall of 1933, not only will furnish theatergoers with the best in music and drama but will be the source from which the finest in radicasting—and later television—will flow.

Radio Corporation of America is collaborating with the Rockefeller interests in the development of what is already being designated as a "radio city." The R. C. A. and its subsidiaries and affiliates will lease the major portion of the quarters of the great new block of buildings. The National Broadcasting Company alone will have 27 studios, 10 of them constructed for "photography and recording," which means that they are being built with television in view.

To "Roxy" more than to any other single individual belongs credit for this amazing project. It was "Roxy" who long ago dreamed of it, who first conceived it in all its magnitude and who convinced John D. Rockefeller Jr. that it would be a splendid and lasting contribution to the art of showmanship in all its aspects. "Roxy" himself is expected to hold a sort of super-directorship over the four great theaters of the group, which will be devoted respectively to drama, musical comedy, variety and sound pictures.

It remained only for the organizing genius of David Sarnoff, president of the R. C. A., backed by Owen D. Young, to bring the dream of "Roxy" to fruition—and, withal, to make it financially feasible.

* * *

While the "radio city" is aborning, other elements in the radio industry are far from quiescent. Warner Brothers, for example, are now reported along Broadway to be casting about more seriously than ever for a way to enter radiocasting on a larger scale by operating a new national network of their own. It is difficult to see on the radio map where these motion picture producers, now in the radio set and phonograph producing business through a newly acquired subsidiary, will be able to get stations with adequate wavelengths and of sufficient power that are not already linked by the NBC or Columbia networks.

Possibly the Warners are concentrating on synchronization—the newly developed system of radiocasting whereby any number of stations, properly handled technically, can be placed on a single wavelength to cover the country. This method of chain radiocasting is unquestionably coming in the early future, and it would not be unlike the ambitious pioneers of the talking pictures to step into radio to blaze the way in this field also.

* * *

Meanwhile, Electrical Research Products, Inc., otherwise known as "Erpe," is reported to be eager to forsake the talking picture field. That is, its parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is said to be anxious to dispose of "erpe" just as it disposed of its radiocasting holdings to the R. C. A. about three years ago, leading to the creation of the National Broadcasting Company.

Radio and the talking pictures are very largely the byproducts of the telephone and other electrical laboratories. But the A. T. & T., it is said, wants to get out of sideline businesses because they divert attention from its main business, which is conducting the telephone communications of the larger share of the company.

"Erpe" may be sold, possibly to one of the large motion picture organizations. Or it may, like the Graybar Company, also formerly a subsidiary of A. T. & T.'s Western Electric, be turned over to its employees as an entirely separate and independently owned and operated entity. Meanwhile, "Erpe" continues to be the source of the sound equipment used by most picture producers and in a majority of theaters of the country.

* * *

On the Washington radio sector, things also are humming. The Federal Radio Commission has limited to four in each zone, or 20 for the whole country, the number of channels which may be used for 50,000-watt radiocasting. While the commission is threatening shifts and changes which may bring a new allocation of wavelengths and again change the dialing habits of millions of listeners, the "radio trust" issue remains at the forefront.

The monopoly fight is now aggravated by the news that the Grigsby-Grunow Company of Chicago, makers of the Majestic set and largest set producers of last year, has engaged former United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri to prosecute an independent action against the R. C. A. on the grounds of anti-trust practices. While the Department of Justice has filed suit against the R. C. A. and 10 of its subsidiaries and affiliates for a breakdown of their patent exchange agreements and for possible dissolution as a holding company, the internecine relations within the radio industry itself have reached the breaking point.

B. J. Grigsby resigned from the directorship of the Radio Manufacturers Association last week, charging it with failure to take a vigorous enough stand against the growth of the alleged radio monopoly and alleging that the R. C. A. and its associated companies dominate the association. Morris Metcalf, president of the R. M. A., immediately replied that no single corporation or group of corporations dominates his association.

* * *

Now most of the membership of the R. M. A. are not noted for their enthusiasm for the R. C. A. and its associated companies. Holding some 3500 or more patents, many of them basic, the R. C. A. collects for the use of its patents a 7½ per cent royalty on the gross production of its set and tube producing rivals, including the Grigsby-Grunow Company. It is against this royalty, which he once told a Senate committee was exorbitant and was levied for the use of many adjudicated patents, that Mr. Grigsby primarily objects.

At any rate, some real fireworks are promised in Congress, where the Grigsby interests and the non-licensed independents have cultivated a great sympathy for their cause against patent monopoly, and in the courts where the anti-trust case has been instituted by the filing of suit in Federal District Court at Wilmington, Del. That it will end only in the Supreme Court of the United States, seems to be a certainty.

In addition, much verbiage on the trust issue will be spent on the political platform from now on. This phase of the fight has already started, former Senator Reed having delivered a burning indictment of radio monopoly during his recent (interrupted in New York City by a strange SOS call) speech before Missouri's Young Democrats meeting at Sedalia.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 30

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang; Florence Mulholland, contralto, featured soloist (WJZ—T). 7:35.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Always a tuneful hour of light classical and popular favorites. 8:30.

Wilfred Glenn, bass; concert orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Humor in music. Humorous variations on an old German folksong, Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by the orchestra under Don Voorhees. Three famous cellar solos by Mr. Glenn, "Big Bass Viol," "I Want What I Want When I Want It" and "I'm a Jolly Old Rover." 9:30.

"Plane of Dreams" (Wander—WEAF Chain). Features, ballads "Mother Machree" and "My Man," by soloists; piano duet, "How Am I to Know"; "Gay Nineties" medley. 10.

"Sign of the Shell" (Shell—WEAF Chain). Wagner and Bizet opera by orchestra, to begin; solo, "I Couldn't Get to It," by Wendell Hall; "St. Louis Blues," Romberg operetta, to close. 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Very popular slumber music in metropolitan New York. Girls' trio barely pronounces words, so one is not conscious of voices, orchestra modulates from one ballad to next, producing uninterrupted continuity. 11:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Standard classics. 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Familiar classics. "Inflammatus," from "Stabat Mater," cornet solo by Harry Freeman. 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Orchestral ensemble directed by Ludwig Laurier. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Couriers (Ceco—CBS). Merle Johnson's orchestra; Henry Burbig parody; talk by Fred Kauer of Ceco. 8:30.

Male trio; piano duo; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Three piano ballads; Victor Herbert memories by orchestra. 9.

"Mardi Gras" (CBS—T). Combined dance and symphony orchestra; "Chick" Endor, comedy soloist; girls' trio; male quartet. 9:30.

Recitals

Jesse Crawford, organist (CBS—T). Mrs. Crawford and Paul Small, soloists. 10:30.

Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). New program series in which the radio waves will crackle with Yanke dialect. "Uncle Abe" is Phillips Lord of "Seth Parker" fame. "David" is Arthur Allen, the Yankee voice of the "Socony land Sketches." 6:45. NBC Chicago on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10.30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley ,entertaining cartoonist, will twist up some of our patriotic notions. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough — WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Talks

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Rumania" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald in "The World Today." 7:15.

President Hoover's Address at Kiwanis International Zero Hour, Atlantic City, N. J. (CBS). 9:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). From the typewriter to the microphone. 11:15.

Governors' Parley (CBS—T). 1:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC. "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:3. p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.

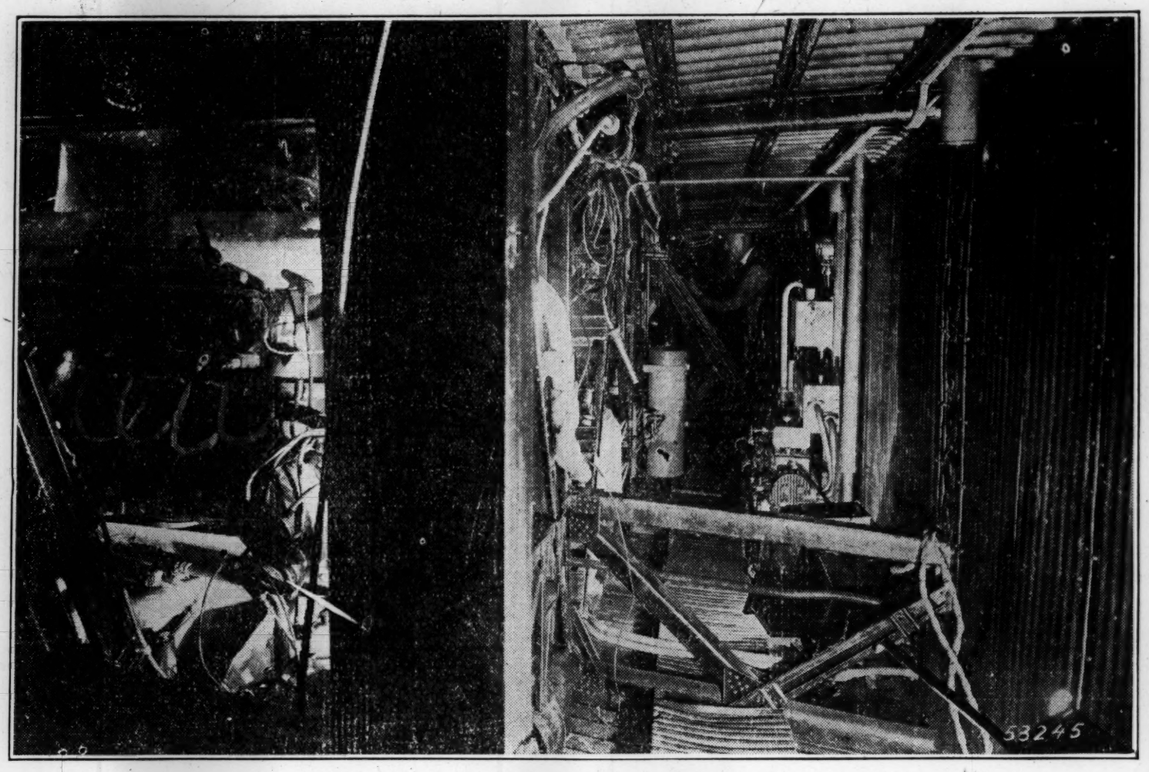
WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Cleveland.

Dr. De Forest Going West

Dr. Lee de Forest, inventor of the audion tube, heart of radio, will attend the Pacific coast's annual radio trade show at San Francisco, June 30 to July 2. It was in San Francisco in 1915 that the de Forest audion and amplifier was adopted to make possible long-distance telephony across the continent. In 1919, Dr. de Forest conducted a radio program from a San Francisco theater.

Neither Machine Shop Nor Ocean Liner but Giant Plane Interior



Now We Come to the Mammoth Sizes in Airplanes. This Is the New Junkers Ship in Which Everything Is Contained in the Space Between the Wing Surfaces, the Wings Being so Large That a Man Can Stand Upright Inside Them. Looking Down This Gangway You Can See a Man at the End, Which Gives Some Idea of the Relative Size of Things. The Dark Pillar in the Foreground Is the End of a Partition. To Its Left Can Be Seen One of the Four Huge Motors Used by the D-2000. It Is Hard to Believe That This Is the Interior of an Airplane.

New Junkers Ship, 'D-2000,' Real Flying Wing Type

One Cabin More Than 15 by 12 Feet—Built-In Engines, Easily Adjusted, Drive Propellers by Thin Shafts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

THE new Junkers airplane "G 38"—now christened "D-2000"—which has its four engines and part of the freight and passenger accommodations inside the wing, and which incidentally is the largest land airplane in existence, has made its first long non-stop flight lasting 10 hours and a half. About 1500 kilometers were covered. This is approximately the distance over which the new giant airplane begins to operate most economically.

No doubt, it will be put into service on a route of that length which would be about the distance from Berlin to Moscow, or London to Naples or New York to Minneapolis. It can cover such distances with ease in a non-stop flight carrying passengers, most comfortably accommodated, as well as freight and mail. This will lessen the cost of the service as much ground organization needed for intermediate landings can be dispensed with when planes are used which do not have to land often.

Airplane Engine Room

The "D-2000" can fly 1000 kilometers carrying a pay load of 4800 kilograms or 3500 kilometers with a pay load of 3000 kilograms. Flights of this length can be made by the new plane with a great degree of safety. In the "D-2000" passengers need not worry about engine trouble, because the engines are no longer on or beneath the wing or in the front, where they are not accessible, but inside the wing in real engine rooms where mechanics watch them all the time. If one fails it can be repaired during the flight and the passengers will not even know it.

On its first long flight accommodations for about 10 passengers had been temporarily provided. It is doubtful whether the plane will take many more in future, as most of the available space probably will be used for freight and mail. But the equipment of the plane with a few seats enabled one to gain an idea of the size of its cabins. The rear section of the fuselage contains a cabin for nine passengers not unlike the cabin in any other ordinary plane. There are six exceedingly comfortable leather armchairs and a settee for three persons. Large windows are on either side in the usual way.

Moving toward the front of the plane, one next enters a compartment having four comfortable berths, arranged in pairs, one above the other, on either side of the central aisle. There is so much height that one can sit with ease on the lower berths. This compartment has no side windows, as it leads into the wing. Going still further to the front, the cabin suddenly expands to the right and the left. The compartment one enters is about five meters broad and two meters long. One is now in the wing, and daylight streams in through a bull's-eye in the ceiling which is the upper surface of the wing. The great breadth of this cabin is due to the fact that it extends a little to the right and the left into the wing. In one of these extensions stood a round table with three comfortable armchairs, which gives an idea of the available space.

Not Ordinary Interior

Owing to the breadth of the compartment and the absence of side windows one no longer has the impression of being in an airplane. Next one enters a still larger compartment, a veritable room, five meters broad and about four meters long. This, too, receives its light through skylights. If the passengers wish to obtain a good view of the earth below, they can walk to one of the two small cabins located in the front edge of the wing, each having two seats, where they can enjoy a glorious view to the front and down below through the windows in the wing's edge. They are the forerunners of the passenger cabins of the future when Junkers builds his all-wing plane having no fuselage whatever with the exception of a few struts carrying the tail.

The big room which was entered last has a little door in the front wall which leads to the crew's quarters. On opening it, one walks through and finds oneself in a narrow aisle running crosswise, to the right and to the left. In front is a big dial board covered with about 30 instruments and countless knobs and switches. This is the chief engineer's stand. From here, he controls the working of the engines. He also starts them from here with the help of compressed air which is produced in the engine rooms.

Not Unlike Ship

The narrow aisle in which one stands leads to the engine rooms in the left section of the wing and in the right section of the wing. The giant airplane has not two separate wings but only one, which runs straight through.

The engine rooms, however, are hidden from view because the aisle makes a turning, but a faint odor of hot oil informs one of their proximity. The walls, ceiling and floor are all of corrugated metal painted in a faint green color, the ceiling curves slightly as it is the upper surface of the wing. On the right there is a little doorway which leads to the "bridge," the captain's and pilot's quarters. It has two stories.

Passing through this door one comes to the big, glass-incased house of the two pilots which is on the right. They have nothing else to do but to steer the machine. Thus, apart from the necessary navigation instruments, they only have dials showing the number of revolutions, gas levers and ignition switches for the four engines and a general switch with which they can cut off all electric currents before them. They steer by hand, that is, all machine steering, which might be expected in so large a plane, has been avoided. This giant machine obeys the slightest touch of the steering lever and pedals and can fly in most amazing curves.

Wing Space

Walking straight ahead past the pilots' quarters one descends a few steps and comes to the captain's observation room down below. Through its round glass front one obtains a beautiful view of the country straight ahead and down below, not unlike the view obtained from the steering room of the Graf Zeppelin. Behind the captain's room and, therefore below the pilots' quarters, is the cabin of the wireless operator who thus is able to remain in constant touch with the captain.

Returning from the excursion to the bridge back to the narrow aisle one continues to walk down it in the direction of the engine room. In doing so, a door on the right leading to one of the observation cabins in the front edge of the wing is passed. Arriving at a bend and going around it one suddenly comes face to face with the engine room, in fact, are in it already. It stretches down the wing before one. An aisle runs straight ahead. It is flanked on the right side by stout V-shaped girders and on the right of them are the two engines. The left side of the aisle is a fireproof metal wall separating the engine room from the gasoline tank room. This aisle is about seven meters long. A man can walk upright in it. Its wall, roof, floor, all girders are of metal painted light green. The engine room houses also other machinery. For instance, the compressed air generator. Signals are transmitted to it from the bridge of the chief engineer's stand by machine telegraphs as on board ship and by horns. Certain operations are performed from a distance by compressed air.

Problems in Building

Housing the engines and part of the crew's and passengers' quarters and freight rooms in the wing made a change of the shape and construction of the wing necessary. The wings of the former Junkers machines were not just enlarged. Giving to the wing a thickness that a man can walk down part of it necessitated a greater wing depth in order to have a good profile. The greater depths, however, meant an increase of surface. But the wing area had to remain in accordance with the available engine power. In order to keep it within the given limits a wing shape was chosen which tapers off at the end. Each half of the wing has the shape of a trapeze.

By taking the engines back into the interior of the wing, the center of gravity of the whole plane moved to the rear. But this was counterbalanced by giving the wing an arrow shape whereby its center of gravity was also moved to the rear. One of the most complicated problems and most difficult to solve was the transmission of the engine power to the propellers. The engines are back in the wing, yet in order to achieve the best aerodynamic effect the propellers were placed as far in front of the wing's edge as possible. This necessitated the use of shafts. Shafts of this kind begin to vibrate when they reach a certain number of revolutions. Thin shafts reach this critical point sooner than thick shafts. Sometimes one makes the shafts so thick that this point is not reached under normal circumstances. But this would render them too heavy for an airplane. In the new Junkers plane the opposite way has been adopted. The shafts are so thin that the critical point is passed long before the engines have reached their normal number of revolutions.

Everything has been done in designing this plane to lessen head resistance. It is Prof. Junkers' aim to remove every part that does not lift from the air current; if possible, to discard it altogether. That is why he is aiming at putting everything into the wing so as to be able to discard the entire fuselage. In the new plane the radiators which protrude from the lower surface of the wing, can be drawn up into the wing. They are lowered entirely when the plane is climbing and the engines running full speed. When the engines are later tuned down to normal traveling speed and therefore need less cooling, the radiators are drawn partially into the wing reducing their surface and thus the head resistance of the plane.

The new Junkers "D 2000" not only embodies new and interesting constructional details but represents an entirely new type of airplane which differs fundamentally in design from other planes. Thus it may certainly be termed one of the most interesting if not, in fact, the most interesting airplane in existence.

British Air Force Holds Annual Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The annual pageant of the Royal Air Force took place June 28 in the presence of vast crowds at Hendon Airdrome. Altogether 175 airplanes, representing 100,000 horsepower, took part in the display.

Events included the always popular crazy flying by Flying Officers G. E. Campbell and F. White, message picking-up, formation flying, inverted flight, parachute descents and colored smoke evolutions.

During the afternoon flying boats from the sea-base at Calshot flew over the airdrome and the airship R-101 sailed majestically over the great crowd of people.

The Gugnunc Jterodactyl and the autogiro demonstrated their fast take-off, slow flying ability and their quick-stop landings. The Gugnunc made the quickest climb, but the autogiro's best performance was a landing "like a pancake."

Traveling Radio Stars

Amos' 'n' Andy will time themselves on their trip to Hollywood at the end of this month, so that they will be able to radiocast as usual every evening. They are due in Hollywood on July 15 to begin work on their talkie. Remote control for the network connection will also follow Rudy Vallee this summer during his vaudeville tour, enabling him to continue his radio appearances without interruption.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—William G. Collins, baritone.
5:15 Hiram Goldman String Ensemble.
5:45 NBC, Dance orchestra.
6:00 NBC, program summary.
6:05 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, "A Defense of Congress."
8:30 NBC, Frimi's "High Jinks."
9:00 NBC, "In the Spotlight," musicale.
9:30 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:30 NBC, Ohio River Steamboat Race.
5:55 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
6:04 Eddie Welch's orchestra.
6:20 Sport Digest; baseball scores.
6:30 "Singing the Blues."
6:45 NBC, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus" sketch.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Recorded Program.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel Program.
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:30 Time; Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Sport Digest; Radiogram.
11:09 "Midnight Melodies" string trio.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang; time.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Program.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera.
6:59 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott; time.
7:30 CBS, Dance Program; soloists.
8:00 Nu Icy Varieties.
8:15 CBS, "Romance of Gas Industry."
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes"; Negro voices.
9:00 CBS, Sketch, "Ostler Joe."
10:00 CBS, Paramount Publix Byrd Program
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Maurice Kirkpatrick, organ.
5:15 Popular songs.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour: string trio.
6:00 News; fishermen's program.
6:30 WHDH Trio; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 29

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

3:15 p. m.—Home Historian.
3:30 Madeline Brooks, soprano.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Davey Quartet; trio; organ.
7:00 NBC, Jodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Walter Smith's Jenney Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Kern Program.
9:45 NBC, "In the Time of Roses."
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational)
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 National Association for Advancement of Colored People.
4:00 NBC, Sterling Singers.
4:30 NBC, Don Carlo's Marimba Band.
5:00 NBC, Twilight Reveries.
6:03 Antonio Gerardi, violinist.
6:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
7:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
7:30 NBC, Williams' Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Hacienda Melodies."
8:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
9:15 NBC, "Love in a Village."
9:45 "Nocturnal Serenaders."
10:15 Sport Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players; weather; Kozak Radiogram.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Time; readings; music.
2:00 From Braves Field.
5:30 CBS, the Rev. Donald Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; trio; soloists.
6:30 CBS, "The Globe Trotter."
7:05 Time; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Columbia String Symphony.
7:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
7:45 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his band.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Liberty Bell Filling Station.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
10:00 CBS, Will Rogers; Squibb Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar" musicale.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
1:45 Studio soloists.
4:30 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
5:20 News; Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
5:45 WHDH Trio.
6:15 Studio soloists.
6:45 WHDH Trio.
7:00 Park Street Church services.

Are You Tiring of Radio?

"Are you growing tired of your radio?" was the question asked of 7175 persons in a recent radio survey of the Pacific coast. Seven per cent answered, "Yes."

World Aviation Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE England - India air mail has now been speeded up. Letters posted by 6 a. m. on Saturday are due to reach Alexandria on Monday evening; Gaza, Tuesday morning; Baghdad, Tuesday evening; Basra, Wednesday morning; Karachi, Friday afternoon; and Delhi, Saturday evening.

* *

Homewards the air mail leaves Delhi on Monday and arrives at Croydon the following Monday evening. The air mail fees range from 2d. to Egypt and Palestine to 7d. for Delhi.

* * *

During an Air Ministry test of a large supermarine flying boat at Southampton which is controlled by an automatic gyroscopic system, something went wrong and, probably much to the human pilot's surprise, the craft looped the loop and then flew on again on a level keel.

* * *

One of London's largest department stores has opened an airplane showroom. Four types are on view ranging from £550 to £900 which may be bought on the hire purchase system. An aviation bureau is available ready to supply everything connected with flying.

* * *

There are now 191 private owners of aircraft as compared with 30 three years ago. This gives some indication of the way flying is "catching on." Of these, three pairs of owners share one plane, 171 own one each, 12 have two, one has three and one owns five.

* * *

Now that a successful light amphibian has been built and tested out it is probable that such a useful form of aircraft will become popular. The landing gear of the Moth in question consists of a single central float with wing-tip floats. An axle passing through the central float carries two arms to take the wheels. These can be swung up clear when the pilot alights on water.

* * *

Air Ministry tests are in progress for the delivery of letters and goods from flying aircraft. Two types of parachute are being experimented with. They can also be used for dropping flares to assist a pilot landing at night.

* * *

Plans are taking shape for the institution of a regular air service between Manchester and Blackpool, consisting of a daily trip that will take 40 minutes for a journey that takes twice that time by the fastest trains at present. The existing round-trip fare for the Manchester-Blackpool trip is £3, but expectations are that this will be reduced to approximately £1 for the single journey, with the possibility of further reduction if large machines can be employed for the journeys.

* * *

A new form of neon air beacon has been devised by R. J. Castendijk in Holland. This takes the form of a square glass pillar about five feet high. In this are parallel neon tubes three feet long. One is used, the other being held in reserve. This tube takes the normal voltage of 230-250 volts instead of the very high voltage hitherto necessary. It is also more efficient, producing 1 candlepower per ¾ watt as against 1.2 watts of the ordinary type. It is so much more efficient that eight three-foot lengths give the same light as 16 20-foot lengths of the old type.

* * *

As a result of the Darmstadt Gliding Congress, it has been decided to form an "International Commission for Studies in Motorless Flight." The Rhön-Rossitten Company in Frankfort is doing the preliminary work in coöperation with the Royal Aeronautical Society of Britain.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

MILTON, MASS.

Near Milton Academy. Beautiful estate of Italian architecture with imported tile roof. House surrounded with three acres of wooded land beautifully landscaped, including modern tennis court and pond. Ten rooms, two sleeping porches, and ample service quarters. Call J. F. DUTTON, JR., Milton 4372, or this office.

Harrison O. Apthorp Co.
Boston and Suburban Brokers
295 Newbury St., Boston
Commonwealth 0931

Casco Bay, Maine Peninsula
Two Miles Lovely Waterfront
SECLUDED beauty spot, yet very accessible; quiet coves and wide bays; an Utopian setting for colony, camps or estate; athletic fields, ten cottages, large main bungalow, canoes, boats and dock; fine old house (1706) modernized; sacrifice complete with 75 acres for present very conservative appraised value, $20,000. Terms arranged. Pictures, details from owner, I. G. McColl, East Harpswell, Maine, or Strout, Old South Building, Boston.

CAMP BUNGALOW to rent on a large fruit farm, 40 miles from New York City in Westchester County. Box S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Country Club Estates
WESTWOOD
Mr. Business, Professional or Retired Man, would you like a half acre or more at the price of a house lot, in a place of rare natural beauty? To be sold to American families and approved by the owner. (No agents.) Send for booklet and information to P. J. CROUSE, Westwood, Mass.

FOR SALE—Fine business property 80 by 300; 2 houses, 2 garages; in heart of growing town; will divide; no reasonable offer refused. MRS. WHEATLEY, 126 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER HOME FOR SALE
ON THE banks of the Merrimack River, in Hooksett, N. H.; beautifully finished inside and out, 3 chambers, sun parlor, dining and living room, kitchen; garage; beautifully furnished. Shown by appointment at Kay's Kitchen or Milford Hotel, Manchester, N. H.

5-ACRE TRACT in small South Florida city; splendid industrial site, adjoining Seaboard Airline Railway; bought before "boom," cheap for cash, all or part. X-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

WELLESLEY, MASS.—For sale or rent, 11 Sessions Street, corner house of 6 rooms; use of garage; secluded, screened-in front porch, shower bath; 8 minutes from center of town and station, 8 minutes from public tennis courts; newly painted inside and out; nice trees and shrubbery. GRACE TAYLOR, 40 Atwood Street. Tel. Wellesley 442-W.

What, No Vacation?
Inquire about
CAMP SUNNY-BROOK
in Happy Valley
A Retreat, not a Resort.
BOX 56, PEEKSKILL R. F. D. 2

ANTIQUES

SELECT American antiques, Sheraton sideboard, sofa and other pieces. Telephone Han. 5870 (Boston).

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

THE TREASURE CHEST
Antiques, Gifts and Library
"The Home of Enchanted Memories"
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Pleasant View
and BOW, N. H.
$5.00 Round Trip
CARS FOR ANY OCCASION
M. R. CLARKE
95 GAINSBORO STREET
Phones Kenmore 1022—1023, Boston

FIRST-CLASS 7-passenger limousine for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, Pleasant View, Bow, Concord, N. H.; also historical points of interest; experienced chauffeur guides; regular prices. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Ken. 1022.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME surroundings for children requiring special consideration and instruction; 25 miles north of Boston. C-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CHESHAM, N. H. Silver Lake—6-room furnished cottage, $275 Se.t. 2nd, $150 month. Address M. M. SPRAGUE, 98 Elm St., cor. Mugford, Marblehead, Mass. Phone 161-R.

CHESTER, N. H.—Lovely 5-room cottage, piazza; ideal place for rest and study; reasonable. Talbot 2353.

COTUIT, MASS.

To let for season of 1930, cottage of nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water, electric lights, bath house on beach; also two-car garage; easy distance to Christian Science church; price reasonable.

C. L. HANDY
Box 484, Cotuit, Mass.

FOR SEPTEMBER, to reliable party only, new cottage on Long Lake, Naples, Maine; delightful view, good fishing; 4 bedrooms, fireplace in large living room, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights and range, screened porch, garage, bathing beach; quiet and restful; 3 miles to excellent golf course and casino. DR. R. E. WELLS, 6 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

HUMAROCK, MASS.—6-room cottage, improvements, gas and electricity, July 1st to September 6, $325. Call West Newton 0745-J after 6 p. m.

SECLUDED furnished cottage, 7 rooms; barn for 3 cars; 2 acres; on salt water; skiff, etc.; new bedding; $100 for season, $30 a month. JACK HARRISON WESTPORT, Wiscasset, Me.

SOUTH SHORE

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Very attractive summer cottage. Tel. Geneva 4163, Dorchester, Mass.

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BOARD for lady, farm, Christian Scientists preferred; price very moderate; Conn. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, in Rest Home of high standing, vicinity New York; to train to efficiently care for those needing attention; references required. Box X-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Large, cool, comfortable room, 2 windows. Pickwick Apartments, No. 301, 1447 Chapel Street. 3-2528.

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EXPERIENCED high school girl would like position taking care of children for summer, with family going away. C-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FRENCH governess desires position care of children 4 years old up. Write MADEMOISELLE, 121 John St., Newport, R. I.

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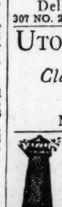

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ATLANTA MACON, GA.
653½ Broad N. W. 151 Cotton Ave.

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E
ATLANTA, GA.

Domino
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Corselettes, Brassieres, Elastic Girdles Silk Underwear
EAGER & SIMPSON
Custom Corset Makers
24 Cain St., N. E., ATLANTA, GA.
Walnut 4972

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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ATLANTA *(Continued)*

Cleaners and Dyers
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
CASH AND CARRY
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
681 BOULEVARD N. E. 990 GORDON S. W.
395 MORELAND N. E. 1030 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
Beauty Shop
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N.W.
Phones Wa. 1070 and Wa. 7894

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Dial 2-3125

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WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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FELMET BROS.
Quality Foods Service
306 Patton Ave. Ph. 620
506 Merrimon Ave.
Phone 5704

Dry Cleaning ! Shoe Repairing

ABBOTT KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"

TEXACO
BELL'S SERVICE STATION
EXPERT GREASING, WASHING AND POLISHING—BATTERY AND TIRE SERVICE
507 MERRIMON AVE. Phone 1929-J

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

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Southeastern Ice Utilities Corp.
"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
Office and Yard Phones
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Majestic Electric Radio
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SHAWS', *Incorporated*
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Every Banking Service
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AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Charlotte Laundry
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA *(Continued)*

Cleaners and Dyers
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
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Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 934, Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West Sanfornando Road, Burbank, California.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD COTTAGES
for rent. Apply to R. D. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—New modern cottage, Franconia, Heart of the White Mountains; automatic heat, fireplace, electric refrigeration and cooking; private telephone line; 10-acre lot on hill with glorious view; good road; near Sugar Hill and shopping center. Particulars, owner, C. T. BODWELL, Franconia, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FINANCIAL AGENCY WANTED

RETIRED BANK MANAGER of over 30 years' business experience is willing to act as agent in England for a financial house of good standing. Apply in first instance to Box M-243, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LOANS

LOANS to churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, money furnished for refinancing new construction. ARTHUR F. CRET & CO., 253 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
IN BEAUTIFUL BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments
No encumbrance
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
9469 Wilshire Boulevard, OX 6177
Beverly Hills, California

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Experienced woman, best references, desires position as manager of apartment house in New York City, Chicago or Los Angeles. MRS. CLARA BROWN, 1432 Fairbanks Pl.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 3 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block north, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and M cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

TOYS

FLOATING BATHING DOLLS and many others, $1.00 prepaid; wholesale and retail; send for circulars. W. P. BEERS CO., Mfrs. 32 Main St., Norwalk, Conn.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

DEN LILLE KUNSTHANDEL
Kompagnistraede 37. Telf. Byen 105Y
Great variety of articles useful & beautiful in Glass, Crystal, Ceramic, Gold and Silver. Orders received. Repairs at very moderate prices.
MISS C. A. VON ROSEN, GOLDSMITH

ROSKILDE

The mixture
SVINEHELD
or Fishmeal dried yeast and Vitamon-yeast for Pigs.
K. THOLSTRUP, Ibsgaard, Roskilde

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

JUAN LES PINS
French Riviera

HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT—GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
Pension from Frs. 60

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
5, Avenue Baquis
Running water in every room.
Lift. Central Heating.
RESTAURANT

PARIS

NOTE NEW ADDRESS
Hélène Krieger
396, rue St-Honoré
Tel. Central 46-53
DRESSMAKING—SPORTS WEAR
EVENING WRAPS A SPECIALTY
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

The Maison Ruffie
11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)
Always has on hand a good-sized stock of
READY-MADE
Model Gowns, Coats, Blouses, Trousseaux, Deshabillés, Tea Gowns, Lingerie.
Immediate deliveries to transients.
English spoken. Phone Central 65-86

ELYSEE
COIFFURE
51, Avenue Georges V (Champs Elysées)
Tel: Elysées 53-16
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children

WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
ALBERT AUSBURGER
54, rue des Dames (Métro Rome)
SWISS WATCHES
JEWELS AND PRECIOUS STONES procured at low prices.
Repairs and Transformations of all kinds. Very moderate prices.

HOTEL HELIOS
Paris
75, rue de la Victoire (Opéra)
First Class Family Hotel
Moderate prices

Mmes. Webb-Simonnot & Viale
8, rue de Richelieu *(2nd floor, lift)*
PROFESSIONAL SHOPPERS
WHOLESALE PRICES
DRESSES, FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, etc.

Princess Mary's Hosiery
French House, 205, rue St-Honoré
High Class Silk Stockings
Angora Underwear
Italian Silk Underwear

MARCEL COIFFEUR
Waterwaving, Shampooing and Manicuring, Perfumery
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Tel.: Gutenberg 38-94 8, rue Boudreau
(Very near the Opéra)

MODE—COUTURE
liane Ready to Wear
217, rue St-Honoré
Tel: Central 88-23.

ELZA—LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

SMALL FURRIER
DESLIAT, 20 rue Saint-Roch.
Repairs and Transformations
Fur Coats and Ties made to command of finest skins.

ARTISTIC PHOTOS
STUDIO LANDAU
17, rue Lauriston
Tel: Passy 26-57

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
SYLVIE BISSON
34, Avenue de l'Opéra
Phone: GUTENBERG 44-84.

LAMBERT
SHIRTMAKER
Best Materials and Workmanship
84, Fg. Saint-Honoré
(Opposite the Elysée)
Tel.: Elysées 02-38

AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
28 rue du Pontlieu
(Rond Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 05-86
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

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JEWELLER
Repairs a Speciality
Tel. Elysées 83-83 100 Rue de la Boétie

HOTEL DU PAS-DE-CALAIS
59, rue des Saints-Pères
(Bd. St-Germain)—(Luxembourg)
Cuisine soignée - Modern Comforts.
Full pension from 50 frs. per day and up.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

TEA ROOMS
44, Chaussée d'Antin
PARIS (Opéra)
Aux Fruits de Nice
Candied Fruits
Superior Quality.
Steamer Baskets
Chocolates Candies

Grand Garage Descombes
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
(Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you one for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

Hotel de la Bourdonnais
113 Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Near Eiffel Tower. Modern hotel in an airy and quiet place *(ten minutes from the Opéra)*. 100 rooms, some with bath. English spoken. Up-to-date Restaurant.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen. Trousseaux. Embroideries.
Our colors guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER
1, rue de Richelieu

The smallest but smartest
UMBRELLA SHOP in PARIS
WILSON
8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
The success of the season.
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS Frs. 105,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS Frs. 200

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St-Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

"WILL"
Shoe Artist
Quick worker. Very reasonable. Made to measure. Glove fitting.
28, Place St-Georges PARIS

New York Steam Pressing
(AMISSE, Succr.)
8 & 10 rue du 29 Juillet
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' Fine Garments a Specialty

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

QUIBERON—BRITTANY

GRAND HOTEL PENTHIEVRE
Very Reasonable Prices
Only Hotel on Sea Front

GERMANY

BERLIN

STATIONERY
Fine Printing Undertaken
HEINRICH SCHULTZE NACHF.
Behren Str. 28 Tel. Merkur 5645
Closing Time 6 o'cloock
PAPIER—SCHREIBWAREN—BÜROBEDARF
Anfertigung feiner Drucksachen Geschäftsschluss 6 Uhr

HEINRICH MEYER
Bln.-Charlottenburg, Eschen-Allee 25
Tel. C 3 Westend 4136
Locksmith's Work of Every Description
Sämtliche Kunst- & Bauschlosserarbeiten

MODENHAUS SPITTELMARKT
Kur Strasse 26
Dresses and Blouses
Good Quality—Moderate Prices
Damenkleider und Blusen
Beste Qualität
Eigene Herstellung, daher billigste Preise

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Artistic Portrait Photography
Instruction. Professional Training
KÖNIG-ROHDE
Lützow Str. 77. Tel. Lützow 8360
Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

CARPETS LINOLEUM
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL
Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. B 1 Kurfürst 9416
TEPPICHE LÄUFER LINOLEUM
Decken aller Art
Leser dieser Zeitung erhalten Sonderrabatt ausgenommen Linoleum und Markenartikel

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station, Königgrätzer Str. 34
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water
Moderate Prices

PAINTER FOR THE HOME
HEIN'S ATELIER FÜR MALEREI
established 1896
Berlin-Charlottenburg, Philippi Str. 8
Tel. Westend 2980

KLUGE
DELICATESSEN
Speciality: best quality flour all baking ingredients
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 59
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost. Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmehl "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

BERLIN
(Continued)

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Greifswalder Str. 43. Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils. Glass & China.
Haus- & Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan.

BLUMENHAUS SCHULZ
Wilmersdorf Güntzel Str. 44
Tel. Pfalzburg 6548
FLORIST

RHEINGOLD
Bellevue St. 19/20, Potsdamer Platz
One of Berlin's largest and finest
RESTAURANTS

BRAUNLAGE IM HARZ

HAUS CECILIE
Running hot and cold water.
Rooms with bath
Close to forest; no dust
Proprietor: Otto Hartung Tel. 54

DRESDEN

Automobile and Naphtha Oil
KURT SCHULZE
Niedersedlitz, Schul Str. 2. Tel. 630
AUTO—OELE und BOHR—OELE

HAMBURG

(To Help You)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ferdinandstrasse 23

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smoked, marinated, canned, and salted. Please call at our shop: Gr. Burstah 55
A. Wilthagen G.m.b.H., Hamburg
Salmon and Fish Smokeries *Estab. 1871*
See export advertisement on another page.

Hosiery and Woollen Wear
RUDOLF STROBEL
Bramfelder Strasse 75
B. 3, Lützow 0674
Strümpfe und Wollwaren
Spezialgeschäft

Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment
ANNA MEYER
Klopstock Str. 35 p., Tel. H. 3, Alster 2283
Vornehme Kleider, Mäntel, Hüte und Wäsche
Werkstatt für neuzeitliche Frauenkleidung

Well-furnished rooms with or without board; bath, telephone, good connections.
PENSION MEYER
Lübecker Str. 29 Tel. H 2 Elbe 8019
Gut möblierte Zimmer mit und ohne Pension. Bad, Telefon, gute Verbindungen

Stationery—Printing—Bookbinding
HERMANN SCHÖNE
Armgart Str. 30. Tel. H 3 Alster 7935
Papier und Schreibwaren
Buchdruckerei—Buchbinderei

FIRST-CLASS TAILORS
Good cut guaranteed. Moderate charges.
Hermann Meyer, Hamburg
Heitmann Str. 22 Tel. B 3 Lützow 0622
Feinste Masschneiderei. Garantie für tadellosen Sitz. Solide Preise

Umbrellas, Canes. Gloves for ladies and gentlemen. Repairs. Gloves cleaned.
W. Vossgraff
Wandsbecker Chaussee 329—near station Schirme, Stöcke. Handschuhe für Damen u. Herren. Reparaturen u. Handschuhreinigung.

KARLSRUHE I B

Hotel Restaurant
CHRISTLICHES HOSPIZ
HERZOG BERTHOLD
Adler Str. 25
Hospiz Karlsruhebaden

EINTRACHT RESTAURANT
Karl Friedrich Str. 30 Tel. 6368
Meeting Place for Friends and Visitors
Bekannter Treffpunkt

LEIPZIG

REICHSKANZLER
CAFE TEA ROOMS
High Class Confectioners
Goethe Str. 8, Ecke Brühl. Tel. 20213
Erstklassige Konditorei

GROCERY STORE
F. A. SCHILLER NACHF.
Ranstädtersteinweg 29 Tel. 11618
KOLONIALWAREN

HOLLAND

NUNSPEET

NUNSPEET
COMFORTABLE home in country house near heath and forest in quiet surroundings for adults and children; board f3.50 per day, reduction for longer periods. Letters Miss P. H. JANSEN, "de Wachter," Epserweg 83.

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Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 30726 THE HAGUE

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Certificated Ned: TOONKUNST
ex pupil ARTHUR de GREEF
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Technical Bureau
Radio—Electricity—Telefunken Service
256 Frederik Hendriklaan. Tel. 51044

ITALY

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TORRICELLI
White Goods, Knitted Goods
Stockings
Sport Jackets, Shawls
3 VIA CERRATANI

THE BLUE SHOP
GIOVANNI BACCANI
Artistic Florentine Gallery
Publisher of Florentine Christmas Cards and Artistic Calendars
Florentine Frames
19 VIA VIGNA NUOVA

D. CHIRLI
Artistic Silverware
Souvenirs of Florence
VIA VIGNA NUOVA 8

MERANO

L'APE
winter, Merano, Passeggiata
summer, Cortina d'Ampezzo
Embroidery, Laces, Lingerie
Fancy Needlework, Tapestries

ROME

PAUL KREMOS
Via Sistina 85
The most beautiful artistic
SILVER AND GOLD ARTICLES
Fixed prices.

PENSIONE GIULIANA
36, Via Palermo Centrally Situated
All modern comforts. Baths and running water in every room. Lift. Central heating. Moderate terms. Swiss management.
B. ROHR, Managing Prop.

NORWAY

BERGEN

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL COSTUMES
Embroidered Parts as Belts, Front Pieces, Shirts and Bonnets
OUR SPECIALITY:
DOWN COVERLETS
W. THOMSEN A/S
Strandgaten 87

OSLO

SCHELLER & CO.
Proprietor—S. Sivertsen
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Oil, Packing and Ship Store Dealer

SWEDEN

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TWILFIT
always offers the highest qualities in
CORSETS
CORSELETS
UNDERWEAR
STOCKINGS
GLOVES
Nybrogatan 11 STOCKHOLM

HIGH CLASS
KNITTED GOODS
OSCAR Kungsgatan 10
BAECKMAN

High Class Drapers
BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

RESTAURANT OPERAKÄLLAREN
Recommends
ITS AIRY SUMMER TERRACES

Astrid Ahlström & Co.
MILLINERY SHOP
Always Latest Novelties
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H. Blombergs Järnaffär
Biblioteksgatan 1
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ESKILSTUNA WARE A SPECIALITY
Copper Articles

Books—Magazines—Stationery
A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

TENERIFFA-MAGASINET
Biblioteksgatan 5
Real Laces *Embroideries*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Yala
First Quality for Ladies' Underwear
AU BON MARCHÈ S. A.
Spitalgasse 3-7, Bern.

Charcuterie fine-Boucherie
Founded 1897
Adolf Lobsiger-Mathys
31 Spitalgasse 31
Tel. Bw. 34.54

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Bollwerk 7019
where a bureau of all national and local advertising is maintained.

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Christoffelgasse 7 Tel. Bollwerk 49.86
Founded by its owner 1919

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Confiseriefabrik
16 Tscharnerstrasse
First House for Specialities

KARL RIESTERER
Kramgasse 80, Berne
Speciality for Brushes and Household Brushes
REPAIRS

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Hasselnusskuchen- Biscomes de Berne

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 18.40

GENEVA

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell finest
WATCHES *and* JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

CHAUSSURES "LA RATIONELLE"
AROLA S. A.
18 Rue du Marché
"BALLY" World Famed Footwear

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
RAEUBER & CO., LTD.
INTERLAKEN
GRINDELWALD
WENGEN

When visiting the Bernese Oberland Switzerland ask for
BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI
Interlaken, Switzerland Tel. 309

MATTEN—INTERLAKEN

WWE. I. DIESSLIN
Mercerie-Bonneterie
Large Assortment in Wool

LAUSANNE

Ice Mould Machine
Everything for Kitchen and Household from
Francillon
Télé. 26494
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Founded in 1856

Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
Rue de Bourg 27
Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Material for embroidery and fancy work. Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Rasurel's Underwear.

QUALITY GROCER
of SQUARE DAPPLES
Fruit, Fish and Poultry
Swiss Chocolates
Mellen-Morges Temperance Drinks
M. GILLIÉRON
Lausanne, under the station, Switzerland.

BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
F. SELHOFER-BLONDEL
5 Petit Chêne Tel. 27773
A nice choice of Souvenirs.

FINE GROCERY
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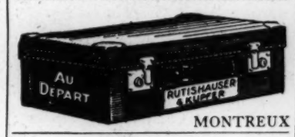

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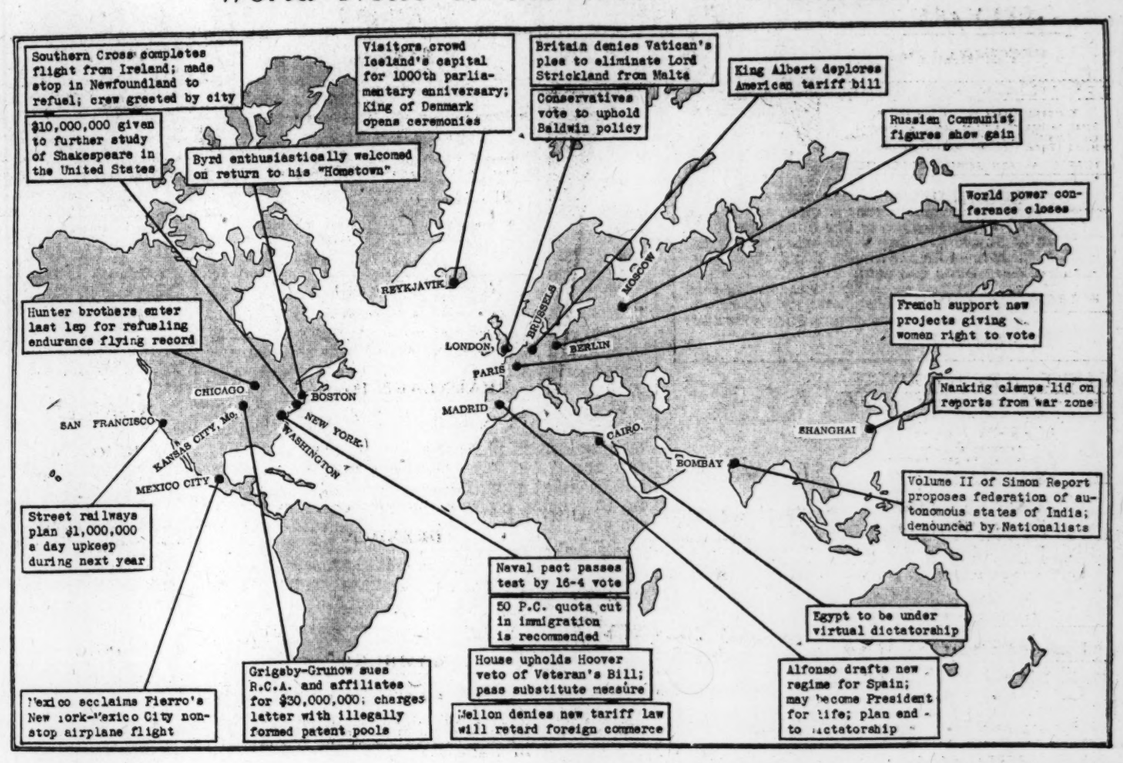
World News of the Week at a Glance


Southern Cross completes flight from Ireland; made stop in Newfoundland to refuel; crew greeted by city
Visitors crowd Iceland's capital for 1000th parliamentary anniversary; King of Denmark opens ceremonies
Britain denies Vatican's plea to eliminate Lord Strickland from Malta
King Albert deplores American tariff bill
Conservatives vote to uphold Baldwin policy
Russian Communist figures show gain
$10,000,000 given to further study of Shakespeare in the United States
Byrd enthusiastically welcomed on return to his "Hometown"
World power conference closes
Hunter brothers enter last lap for refueling endurance flying record
REYKJAVIK
MOSCOW
BRUSSELS
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
MADRID
French support new projects giving women right to vote
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
KANSAS CITY, Mo.
MEXICO CITY
CAIRO
BOMBAY
SHANGHAI
Nanking clamps lid on reports from war zone
Volume II of Simon Report proposes federation of autonomous states of India; denounced by Nationalists
Street railways plan $1,000,000 a day upkeep during next year
Naval pact passes test by 16-4 vote
50 P.C. quota cut in immigration is recommended
Egypt to be under virtual dictatorship
Mexico acclaims Fierro's New York-Mexico City nonstop airplane flight
Grigsby-Grunow sues R.C.A. and affiliates for $30,000,000; charges latter with illegally formed patent pools
House upholds Hoover veto of Veteran's Bill; pass substitute measure
Mellon denies new tariff law will retard foreign commerce
Alfonso drafts new regime for Spain; may become President for life; plan end to dictatorship

One Minute Biographies

Who: NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American novelist, whose roots were embedded deep in that New England of which he wrote. Some of the Hawthornes had been judges; others, like the father of the novelist, had been sea captains; all were men of consequence in the community. Thus was Nathaniel qualified by his heritage to write with peculiar authority and poignancy of early New England and its people.

As a boy he was studious. Entering Bowdoin College at 17, he found himself in the same class with the poet Longfellow; and Franklin Pierce, the future President, was still an undergraduate, too. Once out of college, Hawthorne turned at once to a literary career, but his first efforts knew small success. In accordance with the family habit, he lived quietly on in Salem, absorbed in his own thoughts and fancies, shutting out actual men and affairs. When, in 1837, his "Twice Told Tales" were published, its author referred to himself as "the obscurest man of letters in America."

Gradually, however, he did move more into contact with the world: he occupied a post at the Boston Custom House, he threw in his lot with the Socialist community at Brook Farm, he married and went to live in Concord, then he was back in Salem where he was appointed to be surveyor at the custom house there. For the second time, he found that officialdom and literature did not gibe. Thereafter, living in various towns not remote from Boston, Hawthorne devoted himself to his writings. One after another appeared the familiar works—"Mosses of an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of Seven Gables," "A Wonder Book, "The Blithedale Romance," "Tanglewood Tales." Then, with the offer of a post as United States Consul at Liverpool, came his opportunity to know Europe. Four years he spent in England, and another in Italy, where he received much stimulation for future work; for, while passing a summer in Yorkshire, he produced "The Marble Faun." Back he journeyed finally to America, full of plans for his writing. But suddenly his career was ended, a certain amount of his work left unfinished.

While Hawthorne's fame rests chiefly upon his best-known novels, he wrote also short stories, tales for children, travel sketches, some biography, some description. He felt always an intense interest in the life about him, and that interest extended back into history. Thus, more truly than is the case with most writers of historical novels, Hawthorne's novels were products of his extraordinarily vivid imagination. In his work we have a lavish use of symbolism, and sometimes a sense of the eerie as in "The House of Seven Gables." Most powerful influence of all, perhaps, is the depiction in his novels of the effect of the moral law operating in human affairs.

Brevities

Passing Show: "To achieve success, keep your ears open and your mouth closed," says a lecturer. To eat a melon, reverse the process.

London Humorist: "What will the advent of the miniature airplane mean?" asks a contemporary. For one thing, it will mean that we shall have to buy a rather larger and stouter umbrella.

Arkansas Gazette: Not much progress in the movement to make the average man color-harmony conscious to the point of making his shirts, ties, handkerchiefs and socks match. The average man is contented if they merely come out even.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS so easy, very easy, to misunderstand, to misinterpret, to misjudge. Give everyone the benefit of a possible error, and discount your own observation liberally. This advice is for all of us—for you and the other fellow—because the very advice we give and apply to others is an injunction we may need ourselves.—CORWIN.

The Mail Bag

Frederick, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

The little city of Frederick, Oklahoma, has a population of about 4500—small isn't it? But we have one of the finest (both in beauty and in sound equipment) theaters in Oklahoma, namely the Ramona. I am well acquainted with anything in the movie line, and if anyone would care to write to me along that line I would be pleased to correspond.

I am a boy of 15 years of age—am an amateur cartoonist, stamp collector and I love short-wave radio work (though I know little about it). I own two pets—squirrels, named Nip and Tuck, and they're as frisky as any squirrels could possibly be. We have a large pen for them and it gives them all the running space that they need.

Correspondence in my direction will be readily answered.

John Victor C.

New York City, New York

Dear Editor:

Maybe you have heard of the Heckscher Foundation in New York City. Well, in this foundation, there is a theater guild especially for children, and I belong. We rehearse after school all week and give our matinées on Saturday in the Heckscher Theater or else in Brooklyn. During the summer we go to the Heckscher Camp to give our performances. Our repertoire is Racketty Packetty House, The Wizard of Oz, The Land of Oz, Love Laughs at the Pirate, Pinafore, Pirates of Penzance, Rip Van Winkle, Midsummer Night's Dream and The Little Princess. Just think of the joy of acting in all these performances!

I have a little sister who is 9, and a brother who is 5. They also belong to the guild. We have a canary of our own whose name is Peter Pan, and one we are keeping for another lady, whose name is Billy. (The bird's name, not the lady's!) Today neither would take his bath so my brother put them in the sink and sprayed water on them. You should have seen their surprise. Peter Pan is very tame and will fly onto your finger, shoulder, hair, and will kiss you. He loves to fly to the telephone when it rings and listen to the clock tick.

I would like to correspond with girls near my own age in England or France. I can speak a little French, and am very interested in hiking, swimming, basket-ball, punch-ball, football, reading and dramatics. I am 14 years old. Dorothy K.

Shafer, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the inclosed letter to Helga F. of Leipzig, Germany? I am 13 years old and am in the eighth grade. I belong to the Girl Scouts and my favorite hobbies are reading, music, all sports, and Scouting.

Last summer our Scout troop spent a week at Lake Minnetonka, camping. One day we took a launch ride all over the big lake. Several times we were caught in the weeds, but our pilots guided us out safely. We had treasure hunts, marshmallow roasts, and several hikes. We had a special swimming teacher. She was very nice. We had tennis tournaments and also a "jack" tournament.

A Girl Scout's duty is "Do a good turn daily," which we had to live up to. Their motto is "Be prepared," and for that reason the girls must pass various tests. It is all very interesting work. Every evening we sang the Scout "Taps" before bedtime.

We are planning to go again this summer.

I would love to have other girls of any age write to me, especially from foreign countries, but I will welcome those from America, too. I will be glad to tell anyone about Scouting. It is a wonderful organization. Hoping my letter is printed, and that I get a few distant as well as near-by correspondents. Marjory T.

[Your letter has been forwarded, Marjory.—Ed.]

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I think it must be very thrilling to receive letters from all over the world. Next best to traveling, isn't it? Imagine receiving letters from "the uttermost parts of the earth"! I am 17 and would love to have correspondents anywhere. I enjoy writing and receiving letters very much. But who doesn't like to receive letters and especially from foreign lands and unknown friends?

The Mail Bag is surely a certain way of promoting universal peace. When people at the opposite ends of the earth are friends, discord will find it hard to creep in between them. I love every part of the Monitor and especially the Home Forum Page, as I am very fond of poetry.

Chicago does not need explaining but I would like to tell anything that I could about it, and as I have traveled a bit in the United States, I may be able to tell a little bit more about other places.

I am so eager to be initiated and become a true Mail Bagger, so won't someone write soon?

Mary Jane McM.

[Welcome to the Mail Bag, Mary Jane. —Ed.]

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I enjoy writing it very much. I am 17 years old, but I am not going to school now. I have been away from home two years. My people think I am too old for school now. I went to the eighth grade. I have a lot of books and a good mind to study, and if I don't go to school any more I will learn a lot from them.

I was interested in a letter in the Mail Bag that was from Henry L., Hilo, Hawaii. I have been wanting to go to Hawaii for a long time. It must be good over there. You don't hear so much about crimes and unemployment as we over here see in papers every day.

I like Pasadena all right but I have been wanting to go to Hawaii to live, so I will answer any letter I get from any pen pals. James R.

[We have forwarded your letter to Henry, James.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Helen W. (12), Reading, Mass.

Claire G. (13), Brockton, Mass.—Studying French.

Ethel H. (13), San Antonio, Tex.

Eleanor S. (14), Margaretville, N. Y.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in archery.

Alma F. (15), Dallas, Tex.—Especially from foreign countries. Interested in music, reading and travel.

Mary R., Palmyra, N. Y.—Interested in Spanish.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Their Good Turns

London

IN AN English colliery town there now stands a happy, allotment garden where was once a forlorn piece of ground, and the Rover Scouts are responsible for the change.

An out-of-work collier had spent all his savings to buy this plot of ground and turn it into a market garden. But before he was on his feet he met with a mishap and passed on.

It looked as though his widow and the children would have to go to the workhouse, till the head of a Rover Scout crew came forward and spoke to the mother. The Rover Scout crews knew all about things, he said, and were prepared to work the allotment and market the produce till the children were old enough to support themselves.

The mother gladly accepted their offer, and so the little garden now flourishes, and the Rover crews are joyfully rendering service.

A Word a Day

Moiety

This word is occasionally encountered in fanciful writing, where it is used either in the sense of "a half, one of two equal parts," or "an indefinite part or portion." Shakespeare, in fact, uses the word in both senses: for the former, note "All's Well That Ends Well," Act III, Scene ii, Line 69; for the latter, observe "King Lear," Act I, Scene i, Line 7.

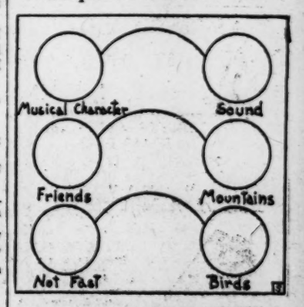
Our word came to us through the French *moitié*, "a half," from the Latin *medius*, "middle."

Moi'-e-ty is accented on the first syllable, which rhymes with *boy*; sound *e* as in *event*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"A moiety of the estate was his share."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Transposed Words Puzzle



In the left-hand circles should be written four-letter words, the meanings of which are given below each circle. If you use the correct words, the letters forming them may be transposed to spell other four-letter words, the meanings of which are given under the right-hand circles.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to American Poets Puzzle: Bryant, Field, Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Will It Be President Alfonso?

WHEN a reigning monarch consults a political exile it may properly be supposed that he is conscious of the urgent need for fundamental changes. Despite the recent assurances of the popularity of King Alfonso, it is apparent to all observers that the Spanish monarchy, as it has been hitherto understood, is doomed. If it survives, it will be because it has transformed itself in time into a truly democratic and parliamentary monarchy such as exists in Great Britain or Belgium. Absolute monarchy seems to have lost its hold on the modern world. It must apparently undergo metamorphosis or disappear.

One more sign, and that an important one, of the veritable revolution that is quietly proceeding in Spain is the conference between Santiago Alba, a former Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Alfonso. The King went to Paris to see the statesman, invited him to expound his views, and presumably acquiesced in the issuance of a statement which sets them forth. In this authoritative, and indeed historic, document a complete overturning of the traditional throne of Spain is adumbrated.

Possibly an attempt will be made, if Señor Alba's suggestions are accepted, to offer appearances rather than reality and to preserve many royal prerogatives. But it is already much that the possibility and even the implied promise of radical reforms should be presented in a responsible report of a conversation between the King and the exile—a report apparently sanctioned by the Sovereign. Alfonso is certainly astute in seeming to take the leadership in an attack on the Spanish monarchy, and if he is really wise, he will proceed to strip himself of his powers, which, whether exercised directly or through a mock dictator, are anachronous in the present age.

The personal popularity of Alfonso is as nothing against the intellectual condemnation of the present régime. All that Spain counts of enlightenment in its universities, its newspaper offices, its literary world, its political circles, and in exile is implacably opposed to the continuance of a system of antiquated absolutism. That Alfonso should himself be opposed to it also, and should be preparing the way for a drastic revision of his own functions, will, if confirmed by subsequent action, be a bold, dramatic and meritorious course. If the King is willing to become a sort of hereditary president, the world will applaud.

In the meantime Gen. Damaso Berenguer will be a stop-gap, and indeed he has shown considerable skill in effecting the transition from a dictatorship, that had become impossible, to a constitutional régime. Yet his Administration is obviously provisional. It will need someone with a clear program to form a stable government. Señor Alba has this program, namely, the revision of the voting system, free elections and peaceful but wholesale constitutional changes which will give increased power to the Cortes and less power to the King or the nominee of the King.

What guarantees will the Crown offer for the fulfillment of this program? What degree of unity will the political parties achieve on this program? An answer to these questions depends not only on Señor Alba undertaking the work of reconstruction, but on the prospect of its being undertaken at all. Both questions should be answered in a sense which will permit Spain soon to take its rightful place among modern nations.

Shall the Farm Be Fordized?

WHEELER McMILLEN, associate editor of Country Home and author of a recent volume on farm economics, "Too Many Farmers," offers a new theory for the solution of the farm problem.

"Permanent prosperity for American agriculture," Mr. McMillen says, "cannot be built on a program of restricted production."

The Federal Farm Board thinks that it can.

Mr. McMillen goes on to say that the problem is "not to produce less, but to produce more at a cheaper cost."

That is Fordizing the soil. The more you produce the less it costs and the cheaper it goes to the consumer. But the more of any article that is produced the more there is to sell; and if there is not an immediate market, one must be found. Even when the second stratum of consumers has been supplied, the goods are still being pushed out by the machines and must continue to be sold. Another layer of buyers must therefore be found. And so on down to bedrock, so to speak, of consumer demand.

But is it demanded when one is persuaded, often against one's better judgment, to put oneself in debt in order to buy? But once the mass-production system is set in motion the surplus must be sold. Old Man Overhead works just as hard as and more relentlessly than the machines or high-pressure salesmen.

The Farm Board says too much of any crop gluts the market. Its remedy is to produce no more than the ordinary consumer demand will readily absorb.

Mass production of spinach, lettuce or melons ought, according to Mr. McMillen, to attract plenty of buyers at the low prices it should make possible. But just the other day in New York spinach and lettuce and melons were arriving in such quantity that dealers were dumping car lots of this fresh, seasonable, desirable produce into garbage scows to get rid of it.

Which is right, Mr. McMillen or the Farm Board? Differences of opinion have led to some of the greatest steps in world progress, and perhaps out of this idea of cutting costs by not cutting the production may come something that will help the farmer. But it must help the consumer also, because no permanent prosperity can be built up for one class at the expense of another.

Lo, the Poor Atom!

ATOMS enjoy but little privacy these days. For some time they have been accustomed to having their electrons weighed and their protons subjected to searching analysis. But atoms, as a whole, have refused to permit prying eyes to see their interior—until now their structure secrets are at last being penetrated by the X ray.

Meanwhile the atom is being bombarded by theory from the outside. Sir Arthur S. Eddington, leading British physicist, has just reiterated before the World Power Conference in Berlin that the atom, at some Utopian time, may be broken up to provide a source of untold power for the world. This, however, is at variance with the view of an equally eminent physicist, Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California. Dr. Millikan sees most of the earth's elements at a state of maximum stability and the potential subatomic energy sufficient only to keep "a few popcorn men going on the corner." As this discussion progresses, another group of physicists is plunging into the study of the negative half of the atom—the electron. "It's a particle," they declare on Mondays and Fridays. "It's a wave," they say on Tuesdays and Thursdays. And on Wednesdays and Saturdays they join hands and agree that it may be both.

With all this, the world was just getting acclimated to the Bohr theory of atomic structure. It conveniently pictured the atom as a miniature solar system. The protons got together in the middle and formed the sun. The electrons circled around like well-mannered planets in definite and established orbits. But this explanation proved too conventional for the physicists to accept long. Their theories began to hint at a diffused arrangement of electrons. And now the X ray, in the capable hands of Dr. Arthur N. Compton, American Nobel Prize winner in physics, confirms this latest theory. For the first time it gives experimental testimony of the nature of the atom's interior, in which Dr. Compton finds the electrons distributed after the manner of raindrops in a cloud.

Significant as is the theory itself, the attainments of Dr. Compton and his contemporaries indicate the caliber of the work upon which modern physics is pinning its progress. It is one thing to plunge into the middle of an atom by means of hypothesis alone. It is another to do so by actual experiment. Recent years have seen marked advances in experimental technique—the technique which enables a Michelson to measure the velocity of light down to the last mile per second, permits a Millikan to determine the electrical charge in the electron itself, or enables a Davisson to chart the pattern of electron waves.

Japan and America Draw Closer

THE remarkable reaction in Japan to the statement of Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, that he would move to amend the immigration law to place Japanese immigrants on the quota basis, indicates the extent to which the Japanese people will rejoice when the slight put upon them in 1924 has been removed. At that time a tremendous outcry was raised in Japan and sentiment ran high, but the crisis fortunately passed without any untoward incidents which might have proved difficult to forget. Japan decided to wait until America's sense of fair play brought about a reversion of the step.

And no official move has been made by Japan to secure an alteration of the immigration law. The Tokyo Government and, to a lesser degree, the people of Japan realized that the question was not one between Japan and the United States; it was fundamentally a question between the Pacific coast states and the rest of the nation. Not until the western states had come to the conclusion that the Japanese exclusion clause was unjust and unwise would it be possible to amend the law.

Apparently that time has come. Senator Hiram Johnson of California has announced that he will not oppose giving a quota to Japan. Japan realizes that the change in the law will not come overnight. It is possible that it will take place during the next regular session of Congress, but it may not be until later. Already, however, there is a better feeling in Japan toward the United States. And there is gratitude that Japanese faith in American fair play has been justified.

The Musical Wagon Turns About

MUSICALLY speaking, the Covered Wagon, which for some time lately has been crossing the American continent from west to east, in reverse of the trail of homestead-seeking days, has, by evidence of the news, turned about again in the regular direction. Singers, players and composers have migrated in numbers of late from the far and near sides of the Rocky Mountains, to explore the opportunities of the Atlantic shore-plain; but now a party is organizing, according to word that transpires from the headquarters of that artistic originator, Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, for an expedition toward the setting sun, in the old manner. For Mrs. Coolidge, who started out from Chicago twelve years or more ago, leading a group of pioneers to Pittsfield, Mass., there to institute the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, is announced as arranging a march, and a full-panoplied one, back on Chicago in October.

On the occasion of the opening of the Berkshire Festival early in the autumn of 1918, Mrs. Coolidge gave, as the purpose of the enterprise, saving the music of the masters to civilization; or, if she scarcely meant so much as that, keeping expression through ensemble playing from being lost or neglected, at a time when people's thoughts were almost exclusively occupied with an international conflict. At the moment, even the calmest persons had difficulty in realizing that Mozart and Beethoven could weather war and revolution.

Since then, she has shown that she intended carrying her ideas beyond the Berkshire Hills; indeed, that she was going to cross the ocean and champion the cause of chamber music in the countries where it arose. The chief of her undertakings, nevertheless, she accomplished in the United States, when she endowed chamber music permanently at the Library of Congress, Washington, adding a concert hall as part of the benefaction. As for the Chicago move, that does not represent her first attempt at opening a festival path in the West, either. For she has had an important, if not the principal, share in certain Californian chamber-music meetings. Purely as a celebration, however, the Chicago festival should rank above all the others. For in Chicago, with the assembling of four men as a string quartet, Hugo Kortschak at their head, the whole thing began.

Suit-Case Stickers—Is That All?

THAT humble servitor the suit case is setting out today on its explorations to "foreign parts," chaperoned by an adventurous owner. When the suit case comes home several months hence and receives a friendly shove by the local baggage man, some transformation will have taken place in its spic-and-span appearance. Its fair russet coat will be found plastered with a topsy-turvy collection of bright labels advertising the hospitality of continental hotels. That much-bestickered suit case will be the cynosure of all eyes "back home," and give pictorial proof that George or Sue or Hector has assuredly become an expert traveler.

It is to be hoped, however, that the suit case will not be the only traveler to bring back important reminders of his overseas experiences. Unless other things stick to the memory, aside from train irregularities, different sorts of food, lack of ice water, and the running of automobiles on the "wrong" side of the road, that trip abroad will mean very little to the average American tourist. But if he is impelled to realize that two national customs may be radically unlike without either being inferior, if he learns that ready acceptance of changes and differences heightens the value and pleasure of his sight-seeing, then he will return with a more intelligent understanding and a more liberal point of view.

New York Moves for Beauty

NEW YORK CITY is to be congratulated upon the progress being made toward the razing of its old Post Office and the creation of a park on its present site. City Hall Park, thus enlarged, will be a fitting setting for the old City Hall, which is a gem of architecture. Doubtless the city in time will tear down the two other edifices now encumbering the park, one of which, the Tweed Court House, is equally impressive for the vileness of its architecture and the odor of graft which enveloped its construction.

Congress has yet to approve the agreement entered into by Secretary Mellon and Mayor Walker, which provides not only for the evacuation and destruction of the present Post Office, but the erection of two new federal buildings, one for the federal courts in that section known as the Civic Center, and the other the Post Office in the district immediately adjacent to the site of the old building. The whole operation when completed will contribute greatly to the beauty of down-town New York as well as to the comfort and efficiency of those engaged in the federal service. It affords an interesting illustration of the tendency of American municipalities to incur heavy expenses largely for the purpose of beautification.

There are those who have complained that no law exists in the United States by which buildings or grounds can be protected for purely æsthetic reasons. The nation has no statutes which would enable a city to prevent the demolition of a truly artistic group of buildings as Paris protected the Place Vendome by declaring it a public monument, nor has it any way of preventing the erection of an architectural monstrosity. There have been many occasions to regret the absence of such legal authority, but there is a compensating reason for rejoicing that an educated public sentiment is at last leading American cities to make liberal expenditures for parks, boulevards, the rearrangement of business districts through zoning devices, and other public works undertaken purely in order to maintain the city beautiful.

Editorial Notes

Many young Indians in the United States are reaching out for opportunities to engage in useful enterprise and to contribute their talents to the nation, W. David Owl, a leader among the eastern Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, said in a recent plea for an enlarged attitude toward Indians on the part of officials and the public. This enlarged attitude the Indians have a right to expect. To limit their expression, while their horizons widen, scarcely conforms with American progress in other lines.

In answering Liberty Magazine's question, "Is Prohibition Good or Bad?" a reader of that periodical says: "I am a dry because I believe the revolving doors of a bank on every corner are more indicative of prosperity than the swinging doors of a saloon." And remember, filling stations don't even have doors at all.

Considering that the total output of passenger cars, trucks and taxicabs in the United States for the first four months of 1930 was 1,446,590, it is clear that the airplane has quite a distance to go before it will have caught up with the automobile.

The Belmont Hotel bar in New York City was sold at auction recently for $27, though at one time it was the most ornate bar in that city, if not in the United States. That's a good example of the decreasing value of obsolete goods.

"The honking of geese used to announce spring; today it announces a traffic jam," says the Pathfinder. Why be a goose?

Some years ago it did not seem possible that "We" could take on any more inclusive meaning.

No Trouble at All

IT WAS one of those early warm days when instinctively you know how the grass feels wriggling up through the warm soil, and why the heart of the crocus is full to bursting. A day when the universe whelms with song and laughter.

Ho and Bo, the twin wire-haired terriers, were not able to put their feelings into words, and so rushed up and down the back yard, colliding, scrambling, yipping, thoroughly ecstatic and thoroughly muddy. And then one of them got near Sis Serena's wash.

"Heah yo'!" she cried, "If'n yo' don' min' yo' P's an' Q'ses, yo' is gwine git a lickin', sho' 'nough. G'wan, don' yo' git dem muddy feets neah ma wash. Shoo!"

To be shooed away was a new and exciting game to the puppy. Delightedly he scrootched his forelegs in the dirt, barked belligerently and dashed up to Serena. There was a whirl of action on his part and Serena's, and catastrophe! Two paws on a pillowcase.

There was a silent moment, charged with emotions, while Serena looked long at the puppies, and then chuckled. Assuming a very portentous voice, she asked, "Is yo' two itchin' fo' a baf, whut yo' acts so bad? Does yo' want a baf?"

At the dread word "bath," Ho and Bo knew something had gone inexplicably wrong. Crestfallen they sought the shelter of the ash barrel by the bulkhead and were so self-effacing it was plain they hoped to become gradually invisible.

* * *

Serena hung up the remaining socks and then picked up the pillowcase again. She surveyed it ruefully, glanced at the subdued puppies, and began to croon with vibrant melancholy:

Nobody knows th' trouble I've ....

She stopped as though recollecting something, slowly grinned, and began again:

Nobody knows th' trouble I've BEAT

"Serena, I'm sure it would be hard to persuade anybody that you ever had any troubles."

She looked up quickly, her black eyes sparkling. "Well, no'm," she said, "I ain't. Anyhow, not since Sam."

"Was Sam a trouble or what?"

"Sam was a success," she mysteriously enlightened her audience. She added demurely, "I done 'is washin' fo' 'im."

"Oh! so that was the reason he succeeded."

Serena laughed outright. "Shuah!" she modestly conceded. "Anyways, it's 'cause I done 'is washin' 'at I knows how he done it."

"Was he an aviator, a merchant, artist, ambassador plenipotentiary or—er—"

"Yes'm," she chose in random good fun, "he was a plentypotensh'ry."

"Now do tell me all about it."

"Jus' neve' was nobody so fon' o' yarns," she acquiesced.

* * *

"When I fust comes up No'th," she began, "I washes fo' a lady call' Mis' Crick-card. She was a sma't, rich ol' maid—"

"Ma'm?" With a giggle Serena changed, "Oh, yes'm, bach'lo' lady, shuah. But she was awfu' pe'nicky, an' f'eve' mentionin' her dooty like it ached 'er. Oh, she done it a' right, but I use t' wonde' howcome th' jraniums t' her house wasn' froze stiff.

"Then one day she says t' me, she says, 'Serena, we is goin' have a addishun t' th' househol'.' She crackle a lette' in her han', an' goes on, 'Cousin Sally in C'lina has been lef' wi' fi' chillen, an' I consider it my dooty t' take th' oldes' boy, Samuel, an' bring 'im up an' educate 'im.

"'Well, th' good Lo'd knows it's prob'ly fo' th' bes' he should come up heah an' git some solid notions like savin' an' 'nsurance an' tendin' t' business.'" Serena accompanied her story with indescribable pantomime, conveying her idea of Miss Crickard's personality at this period.

"I was some consa'n fo' th' young 'un, an' especial when I see'd 'im th' day he come, standin' in th' da'k hall.

"Yo' know," she admitted, "I was kinda yearnin' fo' a soun' o' Southe'n talk, an' so I snuck upstairs an' peek when he come. He look like he was use t' lovin' ways, an' happiness, but tho' he seem lonely an' strange, he hel' hisself manly.

"Miss Cricka' come down, an' kinda look 'im ove' like he was a new puppy o' suthin', an' motion 'im t' th' big room."

Here Serena paused to contemplate with amusement her mental scene.

"Y' see, he was folks!" she announced with a slight note of triumph, "an' he wasn' jus' any ol' boy like she thought. He 'sists on her goin' fus'. I kin still see th'ough the crack o' th' do', an' sees 'im move a chair up fo' her, her whose chairs is allers in so 'xact a spot, it musta been like pullin' teef fo' her t' have one move'."

Serena giggled at her simile, and continued, "So Mis' Cricka' say, 'Yo' needn' t' trouble.' Sam was kinda su'prise, an' says ve'y nice, 'It's no trouble at all, Aunty Betty, 'cause I'se glad t' do it.' 'Aunt Elisabeth,' she says, 'an' put it back where it belongs.' An' then I goes down t' th' kitchen, an' prays, 'Good Lo'd, we is in a mess, an' whe'eat is out?'

* * *

"So Sam is 'stalled in th' house, an' his trainin' begins. Mis' Cricka' say, 'Satan fin's mischief fo' idle han's,' an' she jus' has Sam hoppin' at chores an' lessons an' things, 'thout a minute t' breathe or play. I has a question in m' min', 'How 'bout idle, empty hearts?' but th' doesn't seem like th' is any pa'ticula' good place t' put it. Sam don't complain, but when I goes the' an' he steals down fo' few minutes, it takes this Mammy longe' an' longe' t' git at his smiles. Mo' often when he would go 'way he would squoze m' arm an' say wistfu', 'It's been like down home.'

"Y' know," Serena wrinkled her brow over a philosophical perplexity, "it was like the' was a war goin' on, like love an' duty was two diff'en' things, on'y they ain't, is they?" This was a purely rhetorical question.

"Wheneve' I is at Mis' Cricka's the air seems like it was full o' thoughts bein' thunk, like whirlin' clouds. Then one day, th' clouds don' bus'. Sam was took bad, an' when I 'rives the' is a c'motion o' coats an' unifo'ms, an' Mis' Cricka' scared like all possess', an' flutterin' roun' sayin', 'What shall I do!'

"So I says, 'Maybe yo' could lemme go see Sam. I is familla wi' young 'uns.' She hes'tate, an' I say, 'He's use' t' cullud Mammy down home.' Then she takes me up, an' I goes in whe' the lil' feller is lyin' down. I takes 'is han', an' says, 'Mammy don' come, Sammy, hit's goin' be a' right.' He hol's tight, but keeps movin' an' murmurin', 'No trouble at all, no trouble at all!' I sings a lil' bit t' th' Lo'd, an' leans ove' an' says, 'Mammy's heah an' loves her honey boy.'"

* * *

Serena's eyes glimmered, but she went on. "When he done heah that, Sam turn an' know me. 'S'rena,' he says, an' sighs. Then he asks, 'S'rena, it's no trouble, is it?' So I gathers 'im up in m' arms an' answers, 'No, chile.' He smile content. 'My ma said nothin' up heah would be any trouble could I love t' do it. I can, can't I, S'rena?'

"While I is 'surin' him, I notice a noise, a teeny rustle, an' the' is Mis' Cricka'. Still she stan's, an' her face is workin' funny, an' her han's is openin' an' shuttin'. She stares at me an' Sam, an' afte' a big blow of her hankie, she tries t' speak.

"Finally she asks a queah question, 'Would yo', would yo' call me Aunty Betty?' Sam's 'tuition was quick, an' he nods an' says, 'It's no trouble—' an' th' res' was los', fo' she lean ove' an' kiss 'im so tende', while th' tears jus' runs down her face like she didn't care. Then she look at me, an' say, 'Aunty Betty's my name, fo' it's an ol' Betty I been.'"

"Do you still wash for Miss Crickard?"

"Lan' sakes no. Jus' a lil' while afte' that, she decides she'd go down Sam's home an' love an' look afte' 'em all. She says she needs it."

Serena pulled a post card out of a capacious pocket. "Ev'y now an' again I gits a pretty pitcha' f'om her. I has a lot now."

"Well," Serena's face beamed like the sun, "Afte' I gits this pillo' slip out, I is gonna make yo' suthin' f'om a new receep, some sn'ckl'noodleses," and she laughed at the word like a pleased child.

"Oh, now, you have been working pretty hard, and I don't want you to do anything extra."

She picked up her skirts and capered about the clothes basket, followed by the frantically relieved puppies. Then she cocked her head on one side, and was it a wink? "It's no trouble at all," she said.

D. A.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Romance and Traffic Jams

EVEN traffic jams can't take the romance out of life in Paris. One sunny afternoon not long ago, a certain boulevard was crowded from curb to curb, with parallel streams of motorcars, moving, oh, so slowly. In two adjoining files were to be seen two very smart coupés, one driven by a meticulously dressed and smiling young man, the other by a fashionable young lady. Both cars were the last word in elegance, tastefully upholstered, and with little vases of flowers in brackets beside the windows. First one would go ahead, then the other, but a dense traffic prevented any sustained speed, and kept them nearly abreast. At long last a way opened up ahead of the gentleman's car, but milady remained closely shut in betwen the car which preceded her and the one which followed. Monsieur doffed his hat apologetically, tossed a flower into the chariot of Madame, and sped away. Çà, c'est Paris!

Making Taxi Driving Safer

Among the thousands of taxi drivers who cater to the transportation needs of Parisians is at least one who carries fixed before him, above the windshield of his cab, the photographs of his wife and daughter. To a "fare" who recently traveled with him, it appeared that, more than most other drivers, he kept strictly to the right, sounded his horn more carefully at crossings, passed other cars with greater caution, and was in all respects more courteous and considerate. As a result, the erstwhile "fare" is recommending that every chauffeur be required to post, where his eyes will frequently rest upon it while driving, the picture of someone dear to him.

The Father of Tarred Roads

The Automobile Club of France has given a dinner in honor of one who has rendered motorists no small service. To many of his friends, he is known as "Père Goudron" (Father Tar), but his real name is Dr. Guglielminetti. He was one of the first to recognize that the coming of the motorcar would necessitate new methods of road building, and especially of road surfacing. He spent years in studying and experimenting with systems of tarring, which from the first seemed to him the best method. Having finally perfected his own method, he refrained from taking out a patent less commercial considerations might be permitted to stand in the way of the full realization of his ideal. Today, many a motorist owes the resilient firmness and freedom from dust of the surface over which he rolls to the labors of "Père Goudron." The Automobile Club's dinner was given on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first tarred road.

Train Makes 230 Miles in 4 Hours

The longest nonstop run on the Continent of Europe is now made by the new train of the Nord Railways, which has been christened, after the well-known song, the "Valeureux Liégeois." It makes the 230-mile journey from Paris to Liége, or return, in four hours. Thanks to it, a person living in Paris can leave the Gare du Nord at 7:45 a. m., spend eight hours in Liége, and be back in Paris before midnight.

Lafayette's Birthplace

Lafayette's château at Chavaniac-Lafayette, in the department of Haute-Loire, is now open to Americans who may wish to visit his birthplace. It is about 325 miles from Paris, on the road to Le Puy. In the large garden of the château stands a tree transplanted four years ago from Washington's home at Mount Vernon. Changes have been made in the estate so that many sports can be enjoyed there, but none of the château's charm has been spoiled, according to Mme. C. Simon, secretary of the Lafayette memorial in Paris.

Selling MSS. of Today's Authors

A unique method of raising funds was recently employed by the organization known as "L'Assistance Privée à la Classe Moyenne," of which Maurice Donnay, of the Académie Française, is president. A hundred manuscripts of contemporary authors were sold at auction, with interesting results. The document which brought the highest price was Raymond Poincaré's funeral oration on Marshal Foch. It sold for 25,500 francs ($1020). The autograph manuscript of "L'Autre Danger," by Maurice Donnay, brought 10,000 francs ($400), and an autograph letter of the Countess de Noailles was sold for 5100 francs ($204). The total yield of the auction sale was in excess of 100,000 francs ($4000).